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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
DAIRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c
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The Daily Colonist.

$6 per ton Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
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VOL LXXXVII. NO 33 VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY. JANUARY 19 1902 FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Chatelaine and Wrist
Watches

Only those who have worn these styles of Watches can fully appreciate their usefulness.

We have a large and beautiful stock on hand just now, at prices that are a great deal less than those commonly found.

Those in gun metal cost from $4.00 up. Those in elegant enamel effects, from $8.00 up, whilst the solid gold cost from $15.00 up.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Ex. "SPRINGBANK"
APOLLINARIS
PINTS AND QUARTS.
THE POPULAR TABLE WATER.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Let Us
"Put You Next"

To something good. Our Tea and Coffee trade has more than doubled itself in the past year. We want to treble it this year. Comparison will show you the superiority at once.

This advertisement, if cut out and returned to us will be received at 5c. in payment of one pound DIXI CEYLON TEA.

DIXI CEYLON TEA, lb. ..... 35c.
GOLDEN BLEND TEA, lb ..... 40c.
OUR BLEND TEA, lb ..... 30c.
DIXI BLEND COFFEE, lb ..... 40c.

A complete line of Ceylons, Chinas, Assams, Indians and Green Teas always kept in stock.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters are always fresh and reliable.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
Cash Grocers.

WARNED !

THE LAWYER—

Q.—How many times a day do you lift the typewriter carriage to see what you are doing?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Have you any idea?
A.—No.
Q.—Five times?
A.—No, more than that.
Q.—100 times?
A.—More than that, I think.
Q.—Two hundred times?
A.—About that I should think.
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Half a pound?
A.—At least that.
Q.—And you say you lift it about 200 times every day?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Then that would average for 300 working days about 30,000 pounds? 15 tons. Think of it?
A.—(A long sigh) I suppose so.
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood Typewriter with Visible writing, no carriage to lift, no swinging the platen, work in full sight? All evident advantages over the old way, as you can see.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
Agents for British Columbia. VICTORIA, B. C.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST
Mellor's Pure Ready Mixed Paint
$1.50 Per Imperial Gallon.
J. W. MELLOR 76-78 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

BULLOCH, LADE & CO'S
"V.O.V."
VERY OLD VATTED
Scotch Whisky
For sale by all leading grocers and wine merchants.

E. M. NODEK
NO. 12 STORE STREET.
Dealer in all kinds of Poultry and Supplies. Agent for the Prairie State Incubator, the best and most perfect machine in the market and the cheapest machine to run. Come and see them if you intend buying an incubator or brooder. Just received—a supply of leg-bands for poultry.

For first-class dental work, go to DR. HARTMAN, 113 Government street. Inventor of an apparatus for cleft palate and improved plates.

Ex. SPRINKBANK
EVARISTE DUPONT'S
BORDEAUX WINES
Cases, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Larose.
" Haut Sauternes, Sauternes.
" Chambertin, St. Julien, Medoc.
Hhds. Chateau Bellevue and Cotes.
— ALSO —
Deinhardts Steinwein
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Importers, Victoria, B. C

Ex. Springbank
Coarse Salt, Firebricks, Fireclay, Pig and Bar Iron
also in stock a full line of
Wilkins' Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes and Cables. Curtis & Harvey's Sporting Gunpowder and Cartridges. Pilcher's Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil. White's K. B. & S., and Belgian Cement. Triangular Box Nails, Stockholm Tar, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Ingot Tin, Caustic Soda, Tinplates, etc.
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
Victoria and Vancouver

THE ATKINS SAWS.
For Sawmills, Loggers, Carpenters, etc.
Winners of the World's Record.
Unexcelled For Fast and Easy Cutting.
FOR SALE BY
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

HAVANA CIGARS
We import direct from Cuba all the leading brands of Havana Cigars, including the famous "ROBERT FULTON," "UPMANNS," "HENRY CLAY'S," "ECQUADORS," "VILLAR DE VILLAR," and many other standard brands, all sizes.
Pither & Leiser Direct Importers VICTORIA, B. C.

J. A. Sayward
Lumber Mills
THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ESTABLISHED 1858
I have just added to my sawmill a complete sash and door plant, and am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, sashes, doors, mouldings, gutter-turnings, stair-building, paneling, show-cases, mantels, office fittings and all kinds of building material. I also have a complete box factory. Kiln-dried lumber a specialty.
Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson B.C., and White Horse, Y. T.

Cocos Island
The 20 shares procured from Mrs. Gilbert by the P. E. & D. Co., are positively the only company shares for sale. Secure some before it's too late.
Whole share $40.00
½ share 20.00
¼ share 10.00
The information received from England makes it a practical certainty that the treasure is yet on Cocos Island, which means that it will just as surely be landed in Victoria.
Apply to H. H. Jones or H. Boorman, care Weller Bros.; Miss A. D. Cameron, Michigan street; A. Schroeder, Menzies street, or D. B. Christopher, Sumas street.

Barley Chop
Should be your motto in the stable. Why not try a sack?
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

English Breakfast Teas
15c to 30c
When necessary, packed for delivery to any part of British Columbia.
Direct Importing Tea and Coffee Co
'Phone 803. Cor. Douglas and Johnson
VICTORIA, B. C.

Mining Shares
A GREAT BARGAIN
100 Shares of Ucluelet Placer Mining Company for $500.
This company paid $2 per share dividend last year, and may possibly pay $5 per share next year.
500 or 1,000 shares in Similkameen Valley Coal Company at 40c share.
The treasury stock is selling at $1 per share.
Cariboo McKinney has advanced from 13 to 26 bid within the last few weeks. Those who bought when we recommended these shares are now making 100 per cent profit.
For a big rise in the next 90 days we recommend Black Tail, Centre Star, North Star, Payne, Tom Thumb, Lone Pine, Mountain Lion, Quilp and Morrison.
A.W. MORE & CO, Ltd.
23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

Footballs, Shinpads,
Brooks, of Birmingham make
AT
FOX'S, 68 Govt St.
The constant dripping of the drop will make sometimes always an impression.

Increase $4,000,000

Splendid Results of British Columbia's Mining Operations During 1901.

Notwithstanding Drawbacks the Value of Output Exceeds $20,000,000.

Increase of Twenty-Five Per Cent Over Production of 1900.

Wm. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has just presented to the Acting Minister of Mines an estimate of the amount and value of the mineral products of the province for 1901. From this it will be seen that the increase over 1900 is 25 per cent. on gross value of the total output, the figures being for 1900 (actual) $16,344,751; 1901 (estimated) $20,713,501, or an increase for the year of $4,378,750. These figures may be accepted as conservative and approximate almost to the point of absolute, Mr. Robertson's forecasts for previous years warranting such a conclusion.

The results of the year's operations are very gratifying, considering the drawbacks from which the mining industry suffered during the year—the labor difficulties at Rossland, the drop in the price of lead, and the more recent slump in copper.

It is instructive to compare the output of British Columbia for 1901 with that of California, which is estimated at $34,600,000, an increase of two millions from 1900, a ratio which has prevailed in that state for the past eight years. Considering the fact that California—the Golden State—has always been regarded as the leading mineral producer of North America, it is satisfactory to learn from actual experience that British Columbia, the youngest claimant for a place among the metalliferous mining countries, is not so very far behind its Southern neighbor, and when the provincial output for last year is compared with the average output of California of 14 years, from 1887 to 1900, inclusive, viz., $22,261,800, the result is surprising, and shows that British Columbia is making marvelous strides in mining development despite the disabilities from which the industry has suffered, for this year she will be within about a million and a half dollars of overhauling her big rival.

The following is the text of Mr. Robertson's report:

Department of Mines, Victoria, 15th January, 1902.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C., Acting Minister of Mines, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you the following as an approximate estimate of the mineral production for the year 1901:

This estimate is based upon the actual returns of a number of the mines, and for those mines from which returns have not as yet been received the output is based upon their approximate known tonnage for the past year, together with the assays of the ores from the same mines for the previous year.

You will note that these are not given as final statistics for the year, which can only be obtained after all returns are in, and checked very carefully. These will be included in the annual report of the Department, which cannot be out for about two months yet.

I hand you these figures now rather than wait for the final statistics, as I believe the prompt publication of even an approximate official estimate making so good a showing will be of benefit to the province, and is generally desired by investors in our mines.

I think you will find the estimate conservative and very approximate, quite sufficiently so as to show the progress which has been made in the mining industry during the past year.

In calculating the values of the products the usual course has been followed, and the average price for the year in the New York metal market has been used as a basis. For silver 95 per cent, and for lead 90 per cent. of such market prices has been taken. Treatment and other charges have not been deducted.

Roughly speaking, the increase made in 1901 over 1900 is 25 per cent on gross value of output of the province. This will be a very agreeable surprise to many, as the circulation of reports giving a contrary impression has caused a very despondent view to be taken of the progress of the mining industry during 1901, which does not seem to be warranted by the facts.

There is an appreciable drop in the placer gold production, owing to the sudden melting of the snow last spring, causing freshets and leaving a shortage of water during the latter part of the season.

The tonnage of ore mined from the lode mines in the past year is about 871,832 tons, equal to an increase of 317,036 over the year 1900, a little more than 57 per cent.

There has been an increase in the output of all the metals with the exception of lead, the low price obtainable in this province for lead ores having discouraged this class of mining, except where accompanied with good silver values.

The gross value of the copper output has increased 206 per cent over 1900, while lode gold has increased 36 per cent and silver 14 per cent.

The attached tabulated forms show the estimated production of the various metals and for the various districts.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. F. ROBERTSON,
Provincial Mineralogist.

Estimated Mineral Production by Metals.

	1900. (As Ascertained.) Quantity.	Value.	1901. (Estimated.) Quantity.	Value.
Gold, placer (oz.)	63,936	$1,278,724	43,204	$ 892,500
Gold, lode, (oz.)	167,153	3,453,381	227,696	4,704,200
Silver, (oz.)	3,958,175	2,309,200	4,685,718	2,624,002
Copper, (lbs.)	9,997,080	1,615,289	30,736 798	4,951,698
Lead (lbs.)	63,358,621	2,691,887	50,529,260	1,970,641
Coal, ton 2240 lbs.)	1,439,595	4,318,785	1,529,210	4,587,630
Coke (ton 2240 lbs.)	85,149	425,745	134,760	673,800
Other materials	.....	251,740	.....	369,030
Totals	.....	$16,344,751	.....	$20,713,501

Production of Mineral by Districts and Divisions.

NAME.	Tons of Ore Mined. 1900.	1901. Estimated.	Divisions. 1900.	1901. Estimated.	Districts. 1900.	1901. Estimated.
Cariboo District	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 684,527	$ 470,000
Cariboo and Quesnel Min. Division	.....	.....	$ 672,000	$ 450,000	.....	.....
Omineca Min. Div.	.....	.....	12,527	20,000	.....	.....
Cassiar district	300	.....	.....	.....	467,479	320,000
Kootenay, East, Dist.	86,962	26,536	.....	.....	2,855,851	2,850,289
Kootenay, West, Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,020,783	7,362,189
Trail Creek Mini Div.	217,636	279,084	2,739,300	3,855,556		
Nelson Min. Div	94,378	103,486	787,082	1,110,226		
Ainsworth & Slocan Mining Div.	30,833	30,267	2,413,373	2,240,615		
Other parts	622	1,229	81,028	165,792		
Lillooet District	5,713	3,670	.....	.....	88,493	56,900
Yale District	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,422,465	4,751,458
Grand Forks and Kettle River Min. Divs.	103,426	401,008	1,358,383	4,695,469	..	
Other Divisions	580	3,158	64,082	55,989		
Coast Districts	14,346	23,394	.....	.....	4,805,153	4,902,665
	554,796	871,832	.....	.....	$16,344,751	$20,713,501

COLONEL LYNCH.

Seems Surprised That British Want to Catch a Traitor.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the recently elected member of the House of Commons for Galway, who is said to have fought on the side of the Boers in South Africa, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, denied that he had tried to go to England for the opening of parliament. Col. Lynch said he had not left Paris, for the good reason that he appreciated the fact that he would not be allowed to reach his goal—the House of Commons. He had some time ago contemplated going to the opening of parliament, but said jokingly: "I did not think then that a nation that considers itself one of sportsmen would be so unsportsmanlike as to seek to reach me in cold blood when it might have had me in warm blood in the Transvaal."

Colonel Lynch added that his future movements would be governed by the counsels of the Irish party, in which he has every confidence, and by the wishes of his constituents. He declared the stories published in the English papers of his recent visit to Dr. Leyds at Brussels, with whom he was alleged to have business connections, were pure inventions. He had only passed through Brussels a year ago, and he has no business relations with Dr. Leyds of any kind, though they are on friendly terms.

Doubtful Of Liquor Act

Executive of Dominion Alliance Fear Constitutionality Open to Question.

Half Breed Accused of Murder Eight Years Ago Is Arrested.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 18—An informal meeting of the executive of the Dominion Alliance took place today at which there was a long discussion over the recent alliance convention.

The question was raised as to whether the proposed referendum of the Liquor act which the Roblin government has announced, is constitutional. Some of the members thought that its constitutionality was at least open to question.

Tom Lemack, the half-breed arrested last week at Butte, Mont., on a charge of murder at Fort Qu'Appelle, eight years ago, is now in Regina jail.

It is definitely announced today that Charley Johnstone will not be able to play against the Wellingtons on account of injury received in last night's practice.

Thos. Ryan, an old resident of St. Boniface, was found dead in bed this morning. Deceased was 82 years of age.

A telegraphic despatch was received late this afternoon giving the alarming intelligence that smallpox was discovered in the Minneapolis Board of Trade building this morning, and that a posse of 16 policemen are on guard. Several of Minneapolis' most prominent business men are confined in the building, and will not be allowed to leave until it and they are thoroughly disinfected.

The name of Wm. Greenway, reeve of Louise, is advanced in connection with Liberal candidature in Lisgar.

The first finals in the Duluth bonspiel were reached this morning. Huftman of the Winnipeg Thistles, and Ordway of St. Paul, played in the finals for the St. Paul Jobber's trophy, and Huffman lost by one point.

Premier Roblin and several members of the legislature left last night for Port Arthur on a tour of inspection of the C. N. R.

FUNERAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE

Very Large Attendance at the Burial Services in Royal City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Westminster, B.C., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The funeral of Chief Justice McColl took place this afternoon from St. Andrews' Presbyterian church. There was a very large attendance of people, prominent in various walks in life, public and private. The body arrived from Victoria via Vancouver, on a special tram at 10 o'clock this morning, and was conveyed to the church, where regular watch was kept by the members of the Westminster Bar association.

Service commenced at 2 p. m. and at 3 p. m. the cortege proceeded to the cemetery at Sapperton.

The pall-bearers were Justice Irving, Judges Bole, Harrison and Henderson, Attorney-General Eberts and E. P. Davis, K. C. The chief mourners were Hugh and Sholto, the brother and younger son of deceased and Messrs. G. E. Corbould, K. C., and G. D. Brymner. The mayor and ex-mayors and city councils of Westminster and Vancouver and members of both bar associations, Provincial and Dominion legislators, boards of trade, etc., were among those who followed the remains to the last resting place overlooking the old camp of the Royal Engineers.

Liberals Disagree

Declaration in Commons on Home Rule at Variance With Rosebery.

And Will Intensify the Feeling Between the Two Factions.

Lord Wolseley Writing History—Boers Deny Peace Negotiation Rumors.

London, Jan. 18.—The most important event of the reassembling of parliament was undoubtedly the emphatic declaration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, that the Liberal party is still committed to Home Rule. This was so utterly at variance with Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech that it was taken to completely nullify the other passages of Sir Henry's opening speech in which he endeavored to conciliate the Rosebery faction.

The Spectator says this re-nailing of the Home Rule flag to the Liberal mast is a new and violent repudiation of the Imperialist wing. Other quarters have taken the Home Rule matter as a de facto bid for the support of the Irish parliamentary party. But this does not appear to be a probable contingency as John Redmond and other leaders of the Nationalists have declared and proved it to be their intention of fighting the Home Rule battle unhampered by supporting Sir Henry Bannerman when the occasion suits them.

Lord Wolseley is busily engaged on his military history. He has nearly completed the volume describing Napoleon's campaign of 1796. Lord Wolseley is also writing his own memoirs at the conclusion of which he intends to again take up the "Life of Marlborough."

Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Boers, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram company, had a conference today with the Boer delegation at the house of Mr. Wolmarans at The Hague. No official statement regarding the conference has been given out, but there is the best authority for asserting that it was merely a periodical meeting. The despatch further says the reports of a strong Boer peace movement are ridiculed by the Boers themselves, who say that such stories are simply fabricated by British agents, with a view to British publication subsequently turning them to advantage in South Africa. The Boers deny that any negotiations are in progress.

EIGHT NURSES TO BE SENT

Addition to Staff Authorized By War Office—Professor Prince.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—As foreshadowed the other day, authority has been given by the War office to increase the number of Canadian nurses who are to be sent to South Africa, so that instead of only five, eight will leave by the Allan liner Corinthian from Halifax, Monday, January 27. The additional ones selected are Miss Pope of Ottawa, Miss Chalmers, Adolphustown, Ontario, and Miss Margaret Smith of Ottawa.

Professor Prince, commissioner of fisheries, left for British Columbia today to commence an investigation into the condition of the fisheries of the province. The first meeting of the commission will be held in Vancouver, January 24.

An enquiry is being held at the Department of Agriculture into the allegation that bad beef was shipped from Canada to the Cape.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland Output for the Past Week.

Rossland, Jan. 18.—The shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending tonight, amount to 5,910 tons, as follows: Le Roi, 4,600 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 1,250 tons; Cascade, 60 tons. The total for the first three weeks of the year is 15,090 tons.

Grand Forks, Jan. 18.—During the week ending today the Granby smelter treated 5,015 tons of ore. The total treated to date is 296,191 tons.

GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS
WASHINGTON
Two and a half hours from Seattle and Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway. Special 1 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria. The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort in the entire west. New and modern building, steam heated and electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural medicinal waters; perfect baths.
Skilled attendants in every department, offering to those suffering from rheumatism gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change and rest. A measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.
Write for circulars, etc. Rates from $12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.
J. S. KLOEBER, M.D

THORPE & Co'S
Prize Medal Worlds Fair
SPARKLING
DRINKS

INVALIDS AND SICK PEOPLE

We have a complete stock of Sick Room and Hospital Supplies:

Feeding Cups,	Bandages.
Ice Bags,	Atomizers, (all sizes.)
Hot Water Bottles,	Gauzes and Cottons
Rubber Sheeting,	Chest Protectors,
Crutches,	Kidney Plasters,
Oiled Silk,	Syringes, (all kinds)

and all sorts of Drugs and Medicines for the sick and ailing at popular prices. We also invite you to bring your PRESCRIPTIONS to us.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO., 49 GOVERNMENT STREET. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

PLEASURE ..IN.. BUSINESS

IS A THING APPRECIATED BY ALL.

A good light helps many men to enjoy—thoroughly enjoy—the work that is necessary at night.

The Incandescent Electric Light

Is easy and restful to the eyes. Don't have any other.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

T. B. D.

British Government Building Them Bigger and Stronger.

Glasgow, Jan. 18.—The British government has invited tenders on the Clyde for the construction of ten torpedo boat destroyers, larger and stronger, but slower than those heretofore built. The idea of the government is that the reduced speed to 25 knots will be more than compensated by the superior power, more reliable and greater coal room.

MARIE CORELLI.

Does Not Like the Present British Uniform.

London, Jan. 18.—Marie Corelli, in a letter to a paper, caps the climax of anti-German feeling existing in England. This authoress declares passionately against the similarity of the British army uniforms with those of the German army. Marie Corelli adds that it is scarcely necessary to allude to the "Widespread indignation at the color and design of the new postage stamps, which are so essentially German in appearance."

DIRIGO BRINGS NEWS.

Report of Another Excitement on Eldorado Creek.

Port Townsend, Jan. 18.—The steamer Dirigo has arrived from Skagway, bringing 50 passengers, some of whom are from the Klondike. They report that much excitement prevails at Dawson over the striking of a second bedrock on Eldorado creek, 30 feet beneath the first. The gravel ran from one to five dollars to the pan.

Circle City, once one of the leading camps in the North, is now deserted, except by storekeepers, all having stampeded to Good Pasture creek, in the Tanana country, where rich gravel has been discovered.

The White Pass & Yukon railway is blockaded, and passengers have to be transferred across the big snowslide a mile and a half wide and 100 feet long, which covers the track to a depth of eight feet.

KRAUSE GUILTY.

Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment for Inciting to Murder.

London, Jan. 18.—The lord chief justice, Baron Alverstone, today sustained the contention of the defence of Dr. Krause that the charge of inciting to murder must fail, as there was no evidence that the letter in the case had reached Broecksman; but the question of "attempting to persuade" must go to the jury.

The trial of Dr. Krause, the former governor of Johannesburg, on the charge of inciting Cornelius Broecksman, the public prosecutor of Johannesburg, to murder, was begun at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Dr. Krause was found guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Before he was sentenced, Dr. Krause protested that he never intended to murder anyone.

The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, declared the offence was morally as great as though the crime had been carrien out. His Lordship therefore imposed the maximum sentence.

PANAMA CANAL.

Offer of Company to Sell Will Likely Be Accepted.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The supplemental report of the Isthmian Canal commission on the proposition of the Panama Canal company to dispose of its property to the United States for $40,000,000, was delivered to President Roosevelt this evening. The members of the commission refused to discuss the nature of the report, and like reticence was maintained at the White House, but it was stated on excellent authority that the report unanimously recommended that the offer of the Panama company be accepted. The report, it is stated, is very voluminous, going into all phases of the question and attempting to meet the objections that any legal complications will arise out of the purchase or that there will be any international difficulties should the deal be consummated. The report was completed about 6 o'clock this evening, and after being signed by the members of the commission, was carried by Admiral Waller, chairman of the commission, to Secretary Hay, who transmitted it to the President. The latter will send the report to congress the first of the week, probably Monday.

Eagles grand masquerade ball, February 14. *

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Will Consider Abolition of Joint Consular System.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.—The proposal submitted on December 28 last, by the Swedish Foreign Minister Carl Lagenheim, to the Norwegian Minister of State, for the appointment of a committee of two delegates from Norway and Sweden, to consider the abolition of the present joint consular system, has been adopted and the committee has been appointed. Norway advocates complete separation in the matter of consular representation, while Sweden desires, in the event of separation that the respective consuls should be subject to joint supreme control.

RAID ON CHANGE.

Minneapolis Brokers Rounded up and Vaccinated.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—The Health Department descended upon the Chamber of Commerce in full force this morning. They fell upon the occupants and proceeded to vaccinate right and left. Great excitement reigned all through the building when it became known that all egress was barred. When trading was at its height, and the bulls and bears all unsuspicious of any danger, were hard at work, a squad of burly policemen suddenly appeared. In a moment all the doors were barred. About 30 visitors from the country were in the galleries and as many more in the hallways. In all about 300 traders were vaccinated.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Woman and Man Almost Burned to Death in Boston Fire.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—Cut off from access to a fire escape a few feet away, Mrs. Helen M. York and John Blanch, a linotyper, stood in a window of the fourth floor of the Milton place building tonight with flames roaring below and behind them. Slowly, as it seemed, the firemen raised a long ladder until the top round reached the window where Mrs. York was trying to keep her dress from taking fire. The man beside her helped her to step on the ladder; then, through smoke lighted up by tongues of flames sweeping over the sill they had just vacated, both descended to safety and the street. It was the most thrilling fire incident in Boston for many months. Serious as the aspect was for some time the actual loss was not very heavy, somewhat over $50,000.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Loss of Life Not so Large as First Reported.

Mexico City, Jan. 18.—Chilpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, has been for two days in indescribable panic, for yesterday there came a repetition of the earthquake shock of Thursday, razing to the ground many houses spared in the first earthquake. The people are camping out on the Alameda, and in the fields. Hundreds of families are ruined. The buildings destroyed include the 17th Battalions barracks, from which the soldiers were ordered, thus saving their lives. The school buildings are wrecked but luckily the children were all saved, their teachers having rare presence of mind and giving the order for them to march to the street when the first rumbling of the earth began on Thursday. The parish church, which was being repaired, having been injured in a recent earthquake, was destroyed.

When the shock came it was nearly filled with worshippers who fled in dismay, women being knocked down by men, but fortunately all had gained the street when the heavy stone arches fell in. It is believed that every one escaped, though the soldiers are removing the debris which is piled up in great heaps. Governor Mora and his secretary escaped from the state palace in time to save themselves and proceeded to aid the wounded and panic-stricken populace. The statue of General Nickolas Bravo, was thrown down and the town government building was so badly cracked that its fall is momentarily expected. Great fissures opened across the streets. The church of San Mateo in one of the outer districts was nearly destroyed Among the dead already found are four young women and two young girls. The list of wounded is a long one including many prominent citizens. No official list of dead and wounded has been given out as yet.

In the town of Chilapa many buildings were badly wrecked and three persons were killed outright, while four were injured. In the towns of Tixtila and Marchitlan many buildings were cracked. At Zumpango del Rio three persons were badly injured and the prison, town hall, schools and courts were wrecked.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

LIBERAL "HARMONY."

How the Various Factions Are Quarrelling Among Themselves.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The World says tonight Jos. Martin has gained his point against the Liberal executive in Victoria, and that Mr. Martin's friends claim that he has practically secured control of the Liberal party in Victoria.

The Province says: "Mr. Martin was turned down by the Liberal executive at Victoria" and publishes an interview with Senator Templeman in which the gentleman is made to say that the Colonist was deliberately misleading in its attempt to make it appear that Mr. Martin gained his point. In effect Senator Templeman states that Mr. Martin tried to run a cold bluff by handing a petition signed by some of his friends to the executive of the Liberal association asking that delegates be chosen on the 21st; that the executive refused, but as the time of the convention was drawing near decided to elect delegates on the 24th. Mr. Martin seeing the executive could not be shaken came into camp. Senator Templeman was here to attend a meeting of the executive of the Liberals regarding the protest as to the convention from different Liberal bodies, but the meeting was postponed on account of Chief Justice McColl's funeral.

Senator Templeman and the Vancouver Liberal association executive met this evening, but refused to make public their deliberations beyond stating that a circular letter was being drawn up defining the party's stand. This will shortly be mailed to all Liberal associations in the province.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Report That Chinese Reformers Are Preparing For Action.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Mr. Buntzen, General Manager of the B. C. Electric Railway has returned from a trip to California where he inspected numerous water power plants. Mr. Buntzen states that the work of installing the Coquitlam plant and driving the tunnel between Lakes Beautiful and Coquitlam will commence almost at once.

C company Duke of Connaught's Own are giving a dance to their friends in O'Brien's Hall on Tuesday evening.

According to advices received here a concerted movement among Chinese Reformers throughout the world was to have been made this week, but has been postponed until the Chinese New Year—Friday, February 7. On that day figuratively speaking, the bombardment is to commence. The first gun is to be fired in the struggle for the reformation of China. The programme to be adopted has been communicated by cable and letter to the Chinese Reformers in British Columbia and the nature of that programme cannot be ascertained beyond the statement that on Chinese New Year's day, the Empress Dowager will receive a forcible reminder simultaneously from Reformers all over the world. The same advices from China contain the information that the Empress has invited the return to China of outlawed reformers in Canada and the United States, Singapore, Britain and Japan, and that in every instance the outlaws have sent their excuses and this in spite of the announcement that the Governor of Kwong Tong, who has an army of 10,000 men have assured them of his continued regard and friendship. The outlaws await the effect of the reported decisive action of the Reformers, commencing on Friday, February 7, 1902.

CHINESE BULLION.

Amount Captured at Tien-Tsin to Be Handed Back.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Minister Wu called upon Secretary Hay today in connection with the restoration to the Chinese government of the value of the silver bullion amounting to $376,600, which was captured by the United States marines at Tien-Tsin, forming part of the revenues of the salt customs. This money would have been restored long ago, and, indeed, Secretary Long had contemplated turning it over soon after it fell into the possession of the marines, but in the disorganized state of the Chinese government, there was no official to whom it could be handed.

Minister Wu has now been authorized by his government to receive this money, and it will be given to him in the shape of a draft on the treasury, where the money is deposited, which may be readily exchanged for bills on Shanghai.

IMPERSONATION.

Daniel Rankin of Rossland Votes Illegally at Municipal Election.

Rossland, Jan. 18.—At the police court this morning Daniel Rankin pleaded guilty to a charge of impersonation at the municipal elections on Thursday, but declared that he was induced to commit the crime by supporters of candidate McKichan, the Labor candidate, and that he was not aware of the seriousness of his action. He was fined $50, which was paid.

LIVELY NANAIMO MEETING.

President McKechnie of Labor Party, Resigns—Tilt Between Smith and Hawthornthwaite.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Labor party this afternoon a resolution was introduced declaring that members of any political party who were willing to support any candidate who was brought out endorsed by the Labor party, should be eligible as an affiliated member of the party, but should not be an officer of the Labor party. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that this matter be left over for a week, as it was strictly a reorganization of the Labor party, and should be left open for consideration. The motion, however, was put, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked his friends to abstain from voting, so that it carried without any vote against it.

Dr. McKechnie, who was president of the Labor party, thereupon resigned and Mr. Johnson was elected as his successor.

A very animated discussion took place between Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Ralph Smith, over the question.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held in the opera house this evening to hear Mr. Hawthornthwaite discuss political questions. The house was crowded from doors to footlights. Mr. Hawthornthwaite attacked Ralph Smith upon the various positions he had taken as a public man. Mr. Smith replied and there were many sensational passages between them.

TO SEARCH.

Phaeton and Egeria May Cruise in Search of the Missing Condor.

It was reported last night that orders have been received from the Admiralty for the despatch of the cruiser Phaeton, which was made ready a few days ago, in the event of such orders being received, and the survey ship Egeria, in search of the overdue Condor. It is said that both vessels are to leave port on their cruise to seek news of the Condor on Monday, but it is not thought that the cruisers will start their search until after the arrival of the Australian steamer from Honolulu, which is expected on Tuesday. This news could not be confirmed last night.

News of the Lodge Rooms

Installation the Feature of the Week With the Societies.

New Officers Who Will Be at the Wheel in Some Lodges.

This week's installations concludes almost all the work of this character, so far as Victoria lodges are concerned. In almost every instance the elected officers are in a much more favorable position than their predecessors in office. Much of the prosperity that the societies have enjoyed and the large increase in their membership have been brought about through the energy of the secretaries and the prominence given to the social side of society work. The dullness of the routine business of lodge work is proverbial, and those societies who have made entertainments a feature of the past year's work have enjoyed the greatest prosperity. The year has opened in a very auspicious manner and the close of 1902 will witness a considerable increase in the membership of friendly societies.

* * *

Court Saanich, No. 4093, I. O. F., elected their officers for the ensuing year, the result being: Court deputy, Julius Brethour; physician, T. C. Hart; past chief ranger, M. E. Hewitt; chief ranger, J. J. White; secretary, Wm. Roberts; treasurer, Stanley Brethour; recording secretary, Roy Brethour; chaplain, Samuel Roberts; organist, M. Reglairtia; woodwards, P. Brethour and J. Hastings; beadles, J. W. Brethour and S. Young.

* * *

Princess Alexandra lodge, Daughters of England, installed their officers this week. District Deputy Charles Holmes conducted the installation. The officers elected are: President, Wm. Jones; vice-president, Sister Noot; chaplain, Sister Davy; committee, Sister Lofts, Sister Booth, Sister Bowden, Sister Foster; outside guard, Bro. Nankiville.

* * *

Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., installed their officers for the current term. D. D. G. Brayshaw, who was assisted by an efficient staff of grand officers, conducted the installation. The officers selected are: James Wilby, N. G.; J. A. Grant, V. G.; R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; W. Jackson, Sec.; G. T. Fox., Treas.; J. Pottinger, War.; S. Reid, Con.; E. C. Shepherd, I. G.; W. H. Huxtable, O. G.; F. Taylor, R. S. N. G.; M. Guttman, L. S. N.; G. W. Jenkinson, S. S.; A. Lees, L. S. S.; A. Henderson, R. S. V. G. The lodge was unfortunate this year, the sickness of the members causing a heavy call on the finances, $1,591 being paid out for sick, funeral and nursing benefits. The lodge is still in a healthy condition, being possessed of real estate and money at interest and in bank amounting to $40,000. As an instance of the interest that some secretaries show in the work, it will be news that Bro. Fawcett has held office over 25 years.

* * *

The Sons of St. George held a very interesting meeting last Monday. The business of the lodge, which was gone through rapidly, left time for the members to discuss matters of social interest. The young men of the order, under the patronage of the lodge, are instituting a series of socials, and open them with an invitation dance. At the next meeting of the lodge a card social will be held and games will be introduced to suit the tastes of those who are present.

* * *

The Daughters of St. George meet tomorrow at their rooms. Some business outside of the routine work will be laid before the members for their consideration.

* * *

The Daughters of England intend giving a musical social on Wednesday evening, and the members of Alexandra and Pride of the Island lodges are cordially invited.

* * *

Dauntless lodge, C. O. O. F., paid a fraternal visit to Fernwood lodge on the 15th, and after the business was finished a very pleasant evening was spent, refreshments and song occupying the remainder of the evening.

* * *

No. 7, Western lodge, A. O. U. W., installed their officers on Monday last in Semple's hall. Bros. Smith, McIlmoyl, Salmon, Edwards and Armstrong, representing the grand lodge, after Bro. H. Stadthagen was the master workman elect. After the installation Bro. Stadthagen thanked the grand officers for their presence and to partake of the bounteous repast that had been prepared. Songs and speeches followed.

* * *

Colfax Rebekah lodge, No. 1, installed their officers on Tuesday last. D. D. G. M. Sister Billingsby, assisted by grand officers, conducted the installation. The officers elected are: N. G., Sister Grant; V. G., Sister Freeman; recording and financial secretary, Sister M. Riddell; treasurer, Sister H. Carne; chaplain, Sister McCahell; R. A. S., Sister Nelson, R. S. V. G., Sister McLean; L. S. V. G., Sister Phillips; Ward., Sister Freeman; conductor, Sister McCann; I. G., Sister Freeman; O. G., Bro. W. H. Huxtable. After the installation Sister Carne was presented by Bro. Graham on behalf of the lodge, with a jewel, after which refreshments were served.

* * *

The Daughters of England will hold their social at A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday next, instead of Wednesday. All members of the Sons of England are invited.

* * *

Court Vancouver, A. O. F., meets tomorrow evening to initiate several candidates, and conduct other important business. The winter whist tournament series will be continued. An official visit will also be paid by Court Northern Light, and in consequence a large attendance is earnestly requested.

* * *

Juveniles Branch No. 1, Northern Light, will meet on Tuesday at the K. of P. hall, when arrangements will be made for the quarterly social. A cordial invitation is extended to all parents and adult members to be present.

ABSENT MINDED.

Capt. Tozier Planted His Sack and Forgot All About It.

Capt. Tozier of the U. S. S. Grant, which left for the West Coast carrying a large party of mining men to Barkeley Sound, and incidentally to search for wreckage, is entitled to be called "an absent-minded beggar." According to a Seattle correspondent he put away a sack in a locker on board the Grant, containing $1,240, and forgot all about it. A few days ago while the Grant was cruising along the Sound, says a correspondent, Capt. Tozier found in a private locker aboard the Grant $1,240 comfortably tied up in a sack. And it turns out to have been his own. He had intended backing some scheme with the coin, had drawn it out of the bank, but had left it in the locker, forgetting it in the meantime.

The little nest egg was called to his attention by his Japanese mess boy, who, during the excitement, stole $60 of the money and disappeared

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Save money by taking advantage of the special offer made in Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s advt. this week.

Joshua Davies advertises a trade sale of earthenware, etc., Springbank, for Wednesday, 29th inst.

LOCAL NEWS

Exhibition Closed.—The exhibition of the work of the pupils of H. C. Martindale closed last night. The exhibition was well attended and the talent shown by the various pupils won much praise.

A Prize Winner.—In the list of prizes won at the poultry show the first prize for a Buff Cochin hen, won by T. Roberts, was inadvertently omitted.

Yorkshire Dinner.—The annual dinner of the Yorkshire society is to be held on January 24 at the Victoria cafe and promises to be even more of a success than that of last year.

The Erring Cyclist.—In the police court yesterday morning a cyclist was fined $3 for riding on the sidewalk. In this fair clime the sidewalking riding cyclist is seemingly as rife as in midsummer, while in the snow belt east of the Rockies, the bicycle is likely to rust in the sheds for some months to come until the spring sun has thawed away the 10 feet or more of snow.

Art Exhibition.—The exhibition of the pictures and studies of Miss Pemberton, including two splendid canvasses which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, held at Waitt's music hall, attracted a number of visitors yesterday. The exhibit has given pleasure to many lovers of art, who have taken the advantage to view the fine art works of the talented local artist.

Mr. Helmcken's Application.—Owing to the demise of the Chief Justice there was no business in the courts yesterday, but Mr. Justice Martin in his own room heard the application for mandamus to compel the issuance of a writ for the Victoria by-election by the Provincial Secretary. Mr. McLean, deputy attorney-general represented the government and Mr. Miller appeared for Mr. Helmcken, the applicant. The hearing was set for Monday morning at 10 a.m.

The Warships.—The cruiser Grafton, which is to replace the Warspite as flagship on this station was commissioned at Chatham on Tuesday, and is being assigned a crew. The Warspite reached San Jose de Guatamala on December 23. The Shearwater, which is coming to this station to relieve the Icarus arrived at Montevideo on December 27 and on January 2, she left for Sandy Point.

CONSERVATIVE RALLY.

Mass Meeting Fixed For Tuesday Evening in the Victoria Theatre.

The supporters of Frank S. Barnard, Conservative candidate for the Victoria seat in the Dominion House of Commons, will hold a meeting in the Victoria theatre, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The speakers will be Mr. Frank S. Barnard, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Lt.-Col. Prior and other well known orators of the Conservative party. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

DRILL HALL CONCERT.

An Enjoyable Evening—V. A. C. Defeat J. B. A. A. at Basketball.

Over twelve hundred people attended last evening's promenade concert in the Drill hall, all of whom seemed to thoroughly enjoy the excellent programme provided. The playing of the band was remarkably well balanced throughout. The caprice "Dause des Grissettes" was a dainty bit and was well rendered; Stromberg's "Hoity-Toity" has many pleasing melodies and was well received.

The schedule game of basketball proved a strong "extra," the contesting teams for this, the second game in the league series, were the V. A. C. and James Bay. A close and exciting game was put up and resulted in a victory for the V. A. C. team by a score of 14 to 7.

The next game in the league series will be played on February 1, between the Fernwoods and James Bays.

Another excellent programme is in preparation for next Saturday on which occasion the band will be assisted by Mr. Arthur Salvini.

LETTER CARRIERS PAY.

A Reminder of the Hard Worked Ill-Recompensed Men.

Under the heading "Will Mr. Mulock Listen to This," the Toronto Evening News of January 6 publishes the following from the Toronto Globe:

The Letter-Carriers' Pay.—The post-office department ought to begin the new year by raising the salaries of the letter-carriers. Rent, food and expenses of all kinds are higher today than some years ago, and the carriers' wages are now altogether too low. Economy is a good thing, no doubt, but what can be done by keeping down the wages of these men who make hardly an appreciable difference in the annual expenditure of the Dominion, while it makes a big difference to the postmen. Parliament ought to sympathize with these men. The indemnity of members of Parliament, including the Senators, has been raised from $1,000 to $1,500. If it costs a member $1,500 to live for four months, how does he expect a postman to live for a year on a fifth or a fourth of that amount? This matter has now been delayed long enough, and we hope that the very reasonable request of these faithful servants of the public will be complied with at an early day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Further Results in the Contests Held in the Province Last Week.

Following are further returns in the elections held last Thursday in the provincial municipalities:

SUMAS.

Reeve—O. Bowman.
Ward 1—F. Fooks.
Ward 2—J. Fadden.
Ward 3—R. Boley.
Ward 4—W. C. Bowman.

DELTA.

Reeve—W. H. Ladner (acclamation.)
Ward 1—J. McCallum.
Ward 2—Wm. Arthur.
Ward 3—J. B. Burr.
Ward 4—T. Ladner.
Ward 5—Thos. Robertson (acclamation.)

CHILLIWACK.

Reeve—L. W. Paisley, 218; A. S. Vedder, 148; 70 majority for Mr. Paisley.

Councillors—Ward 1.—Frank Lickman, 38; J. H. Keith, 18.
Ward 2—D. W. Cranshaw, 27; J. R. Wilson, 28.
Ward 3—G. H. W. Ashwell, 85; W. D. Kipp, 41.
Ward 4.—Jos. Thompson, 29; W. E. Thornton, 30.
Ward 5—Geo. Good.
Ward 6—Jas. McConnell.

SURREY.

Reeve—D. Johnston (acclamation.)
Ward 1—C. C. Cameron.
Ward 2—H. Bose.
Ward 3—L. Johnson (acclamation.)
Ward 4—V. I. Wickersham (acclamation.)
Ward 5—Councillor Brown (acclamation.)

LANGLEY.

Reeve—D. McVey.
Ward 1—Thos. Mufford and Wm. McAdam were elected by acclamation.
Ward 2—W. J. McIntosh, 64; W. Livingston, 46.

In the other wards the elections were by acclamation.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo

LABOR HALL

CORNER JOHNSON AND DOUGLAS STS. (Porter Block.)

Victoria Trades and Labor Council

Have a series of halls to let at reasonable rates, suitable for public meetings, secret societies, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to J. D. McNiven, Times Office, or 26 Kingston street; D. L. Kelly, 50 Third street; or F. Heanski, 30 Mason street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Too Late For Classification.

SITUATION WANTED — By experienced nurse to take charge of lady. Apply T. H., this office. j19

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Mrs. Young, 177 Superior street. j19

AMIABLE, attractive widow, childless, possessing beautiful home and $25,000, sadly needs husband's advice and companionship. "Constance," Room D, 404 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. j19

SINGING—February 1st Mrs. Bridges will open a class for children every Saturday morning at 11:00. For further particulars apply 82 North Park street. j19

FOR SALE—Grocery and bakery business. Apply B. K., this office. j19

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room in good locality. 11 Richardson street. j19

WANTED—A small furnished room, near Russell Station. Reply J. B., Colonist office. j19

WANTED—Large sunny room and comfortable board, in a good locality for two ladies. Address, stating terms, G. C., this office. j19

A GOOD CARPENTER wants job. Address G., 28 Simcoe street. j19

WANTED—Experienced newspaper man, for inside work. Apply W. F. Norris, Nanaimo, B. C. j19

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Binns & Thompson, of Ucluelet, B. C., have by assignment, dated the 14th January, 1902, assigned all their property to James E. Sutton, of Ucluelet, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Binns & Thompson.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Binns & Thompson will be held in the office of Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on the 31st January, 1902, at 3 p. m.

Dated January 18th, 1902.

JAMES E. SUTTON, Trustee.

NOTICE.

REVISED STATUTES, CANADA, 1886, CHAPTER 92.

Proposed Construction of Marine Railway and Wharf at the Port of Victoria, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada 1886, Chapter 92, the undersigned by petition dated this day, have applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the Area Plan and Site of the following proposed works to occupy the foreshore and submerged grounds adjoining or abutting on Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Block K, Work street, Harbor Estate, Victoria, B. C., namely:

(a) A slipway, commonly described as a marine railway.

(b) A wooden wharf adjoining said slipway. A plan of the said proposed works and a description by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged ground to be occupied thereby has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., 16th December, 1901.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT COMPANY, LIMITED.

A. J. BECHTEL, Managing Director.
C. J. V. SPRATT, Secretary.

Twa Oors at Hame
Fourteenth Annual Burns Anniversary Concert

Under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church Choir,

Wednesday Eve., Jan. 22,'02

In the Hall of the Church, Blanchard St.

SOLOISTS, ETC.

Mrs. Gregson, soprano; Mrs. G. F. Watson, soprano; Mrs. Heritage, soprano; Miss Scoweroft, contralto; Mrs. Lawrie, elocutionist; Miss Veta Monk, Highland dancer; Signor Salvini, tenor; Master Fawcett, violinist; Mr. E. P. Fletcher, baritone, (Blind Vocalist, Pianist and Teacher); Mr. J. G. Brown, baritone.

Selections by Mr. Longfield's Cecilian Orchestra. Part Songs by the Choir of 35 voices.

Conductor, Mr. J. G. Brown. Accompanist, Mrs. L. Hall.

Admission 25c. Reserved seats, 50c.

Tenders for Real Estate

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, at 26 Yates street, Victoria, up to 12 noon on the 31st January, for the purchase of the following pieces or parcels of land situated in Victoria City or district.

All that piece or parcel of land, being part of Section 74, Victoria City and District, about 153 feet, on Cadboro Bay Road, and about 225 feet on Pemberton Road, containing about 0.64 acres.

Part of Sec. 74, Victoria City and District being about 439 feet on Pemberton Road, containing about 1.55 acres.

Part of Sec. 74, Victoria City and District, commencing at a point distant about 257 feet easterly from the corner of Pemberton Road, with a frontage of about 120 feet on Cadboro Bay Road, thence backwards about 322 feet, thence westerly about 100 feet, thence northerly about 274 feet, to the place of beginning.

Part of Sec. 74, Victoria City and District, with dwelling house thereon, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Earle, commencing at a point about 377 feet easterly from the corner of Pemberton Road, with a frontage of about 100 feet on Cadboro Bay Road, thence south about 370 feet, thence west about 100 feet, thence north about 324 feet, to the place of beginning.

Lots 4 and 5, Sec. 19, Victoria District, with cottage thereon. This property is desirably situated on Foul Bay.

Lots 1 and 2, Block H, Sub-division of Sec. 74, Victoria District, situated on Oak Bay avenue and Rockland avenue.

Lots 15 and 16, of Sub. Lots 4, 5, 14 and 15, Fernwood Estate, Victoria District, situated on Richmond Road.

Portion of Sec. 68, Victoria District, containing 5.22 acres more or less, fronting on St. Charles street.

Part of lot 8, Sec. 74, Victoria District, containing 4¼ acres, more or less, fronting on St. Charles street.

Part of Sec. 21, Victoria District, containing about 25 acres, situated on Victoria Arm.

The undivided half interest in city lot 224 situated on Government and Courtney streets.

East half of lot 188 situated on Yates street, with Warehouse thereon, recently occupied by Mr. Earle, also part lots No. 181 and 182, Block 1, on Wharf street, adjoining Occidental Hotel, subject to a mortgage of $7500.

Lots 881 and 882, Victoria City, on Douglas and Pembroke streets.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to

ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Assignee, Estate of Thomas Earle.

DIED.

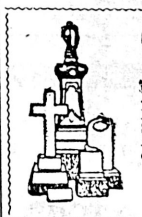
LANG—At 17 Avalon road, on Friday evening, 17th inst., John Richard Lang, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lang, aged 7 years and 5 months.

ECKSTEIN—At the Jubilee hospital, on the 18th instant, Cora Olive, the beloved wife of Victor A. Eckstein, a native of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 140 Menzies street, on Monday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

New Westminster papers please copy.



Granite and Marble WORKS

74 and 76 View Street

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings and all kinds of cut-stone work, at bedrock prices.

J. E. Phillips.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

Province Cigar Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE HAVANA CIGARS

FACTORY

46 YATES STREET

Liberal Conservatives

Campaign Committee rooms for the ensuing election have been engaged and the

General Committee

as well as all supporters of the Conservative candidates are invited to visit the same daily —

Y.M.C.A. Rooms

upstairs, corner of Broad St. and Trounce Alley.

(Signed)
H. D. HELMCKEN,
Pres. Lib.-Con. Association.

POLITICAL MEETING

A Public Meeting in the interest of

Mr. F. S. Barnard,

the Liberal-Conservative Candidate, will be held at the

MASONIC HALL, ESQUIMALT, On Monday Night.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Candidate and other speakers.

Chair taken at 8 o.clock.

LIBERAL MEETINGS

A meeting of the Electors of Victoria District in the interest of the Liberal Candidate,

MR. GEORGE RILEY

Will be held at the following places:
Masonic Hall, Esquimalt, 20th inst.
Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill, 21st inst.
School House, Boleskin Road, 22nd inst.
Agricultural Hall, Metchosin, 23rd inst.
Victoria Theatre, Victoria, 24th inst.
A. O. U. W. Hall, Victoria, 27th inst.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock p.m., when addresses will be given by Mr. Riley and prominent speakers.

God Save the King.

VICTORIA THEATRE

One Glorious Night, Thursday, January 23.

MR.

JAMES NEILL

and Company.

Presenting Clyde Fitch's Unparalleled Dramatic Triumph,

Barbara Frietchie

As played by the Company 34 times in San Francisco.

Owing to the enormous royalty of $1,000 per week paid to Mr. Fitch, the prices will be $1.50, 1.00, 75c., 50c.

Blue Ribbon White Label
is the most delicious tea
in the world.
Are you drinking it?

The Senator
An "Overdue"

Bark of Many Troubles Has Been Reinsured in England.

Some Anxiety For Her—Monster Liners Being Built For Great Northern.

The bark Senator has been placed on the overdue list in England and reinsurance is quoted on her at 2½ per cent. This bark of many adventures left here 55 days ago for Liverpool in charge of Capt. Morrisey, who replaced Capt. Harrison. British marine insurance experts are said to be much worried over the Senator. For nine months the unfortunate craft has been trying to reach Liverpool, having first sailed from Chemainus on April 6 last. The bark encountered a streak of hard luck from the first and this is still with her, evidently, although there are no very recent advices from her.

Two months after leaving port the Senator showed up off Hilo, Hawaii, and was assisted into the harbor by a tug. She brought a hard luck story of storm and wreck, and appeared to have encountered about everything that sailor men try to avoid. A relay of hurricanes nearly sent the bark to the bottom, but instead mercly crippled her so that she lay about on the ocean helpless for about three weeks before a jury rig could be fixed wherewith to render her manageable. Then she made for the nearest port, Hilo. On the way to the island haven a leak developed and the pumps were set going. Then the pumps broke down and the crew of the Senator broke all marine records for hard work in bailing out the hold. They managed to keep the water down to some extent, but this was accomplished only by extraordinary labor on the part of the men and officers of the ship.

In the latter part of June the Senator reached Hilo and went out of commission for a month while extensive repairs were made. In the meantime she was placed on the overdue list, rising to 20 per cent. before word was received that she was at Hilo. After being patched up considerably the Senator again resumed her voyage toward Liverpool with a new crew, shipped in Hawaii. But the Jonah was still with the bark, and about the time her owners were hoping she was well on her way to the United Kingdom a cable to her owners from Victoria brought the information that the Senator had limped into this port badly distressed and was due for another lay-off in the dry dock. But she did not enter the dock. Two days out from Honolulu a hurricane that was lustier and more boisterous than the bunch of storms that first tackled the Senator struck the bark and stayed with her for six days. When the week was over the poor old Senator was floundering helplessly, most of her rigging gone, her rudder carried away, her cabins smashed and otherwise in a very unseaworthy condition, apparently. But the captain did the best he could under the circumstances and made a slow sail for Victoria, arriving there August 26.

The master was determined to get to Liverpool if it took a decade, and accordingly he made a fresh start with a fresh crew. That was on the morning of November 25 last. Since that time nothing has been heard of the Senator. Seafaring men who believe in continuous runs of ill-fortune shake their heads when the bark is mentioned and predict darkly that she has piled up on some coral reef in the Pacific.

But, anyway, London underwriters are anxious over the long passage and the many misadventures of the Senator, and are paying reinsurance on her. Within a few days she will be added to the local overdue list at San Francisco, probably at 35 per cent, or more.

GOES TO PIECES.

Wreck of the Ernest Reyer Is Breaking Up.

The wreck of the French bark Ernest Reyer, on the Washington coast, is rapidly going to pieces. During a recent storm and freshet in the Quinault the mainmast went by the board and the mizzen topmast snapped off. The freshet in the river washed out the gravel bar upon which the vessel was lying and the heavy seas did the rest. At high tide she is now completely submerged. She is in a pretty bad condition and not worth near as much as she was a month ago.

ENORMOUS LINERS.

Great Steamers of the Great Northern Will Cost Five Millions.

C. E. Stone, a G. P. A. of the G. N. R., in an interview regarding the new Oriental liners to be built for the railway company, said: "In the spring of 1900, a little less than two years ago, President Hill contracted with C. R. Hanscom and his associates to build two vessels larger than any ever before constructed to ply between Puget Sound and the ports of the Orient.

"The contract calls for $5,000,000 in payment for the vessels, and the result is that over 1,000 men are daily at work in the Hanscom shipyards at Groton, New London, Conn., constructing these ocean monsters. It is difficult to describe these ships in a manner to be fully appreciated. They are 630 feet long, 73 feet wide, 56 feet deep and draw 33 feet of water. To more clearly realize these proportions, the length is about equal to two city blocks, and the depth equal to the average height of a five-story building. The total displacement of the vessels will be 33,000 tons.

"There are 37,000 plates in the hull of one of these ships, mostly 23 feet long by five feet six inches wide. While the Great Eastern had 30,000 plates in her hull, they were only 10 feet long by two feet nine inches wide. Twenty thousand tons of steel will be used in their construction and over 4,000,000 rivets.

"Each ship has four boiler rooms with four boilers in each room, having an aggregate capacity of 12,000 horsepower. They can carry 20,000 tons of dead weight, or 28,000 tons as measured by cubic feet. As compared with the capacity of the vessels now on the Pacific ocean, they are six times as great as any one. As an army transport each vessel can carry 10 regiments with their guns.

"The passenger capacity of each ship will be 1,500—1,000 in the steerage, with 500 in the first, second and third cabins. Each crew will comprise 300 men. Their speed will be 14 knots an hour. The carrying capacity of these ships is more than double that of any other ocean steamer in existence. Each one will have deck room of over five acres for carrying freight.

THE PINMORE.

Owners Will Fight Claim of Puget Sound Tugboat Company.

The British four-masted bark Pinmore, which was picked up off the Washington coast by Puget Sound tugboats, will be in a seaworthy condition and ready to take cargo within 10 days. The owners of the bark have put up bonds sufficient to cover the claim filed by the tugboat company and have been in possession for some time. The Pinmore lies in Quartermaster harbor in the dry dock and a large force is busy completing repairs.

The tugboat company which towed the Pinmore into the Sound have filed a claim for about two-thirds of the full value of the vessel and will take the matter up in the courts. On the other side of the Atlantic the underwriters have determined to put up a bitter fight to avoid paying such an amount, and it is likely it will be up to the United States Supreme Court of Washington, D. C., to settle the affair. The case is one which has no precedent in the annals of marine history and its settlement will be awaited with considerable interest by those in shipping circles.

The owners allege that the vessel was not a derelict in the true sense of the word, as the officers and crew had gone ashore for the purpose of securing assistance, and at the time they left the vessel was lying safely at anchor. While they were gone the tugboat company came along and virtually stole her. Owing to the isolated position it was necessary to go some distance to find assistance.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Arrivals and Departures of Yesterday.

There were few arrivals and departures from deep sea yesterday. The steamer Queen came in about 5 o'clock from San Francisco with 10 passengers for Victoria and a fair amount of general freight. She had 69 passengers all told. Capt. Thomas was in command, Capt. Hall having been detained at San Francisco to attend the inquiry into the Walla Walla wreck. Another arrival yesterday was the Kosmos liner Deberah, which passed up to load bunker coal at Nanaimo for her return voyage before proceeding to Seattle from San Francisco. The Nicaria, of the Kosmos line, is now loading cargo for the South on the Sound. The collier Titania also passed up to Vancouver yesterday from San Francisco for coal. Included among the departures was that of the bark Springbank, which was towed to Vancouver yesterday morning by the tug Pilot. The sealing schooner Favorite left on her sealing cruise with Capt. Lachlan McLean in command. Today the steamer Victoria is due from the Orient, bringing 45 Chinese passengers for Victoria and about 250 or 300 tons of general freight to be landed at the outer wharf. She left Yokohama on the 7th. The steamer Amur is also due from Skagway, via Vancouver. The overdue Elihu Thompson from Vlades for Seattle has reached port, after encountering heavy weather on her trip. At Esquimalt the ship Santa Clara is undergoing repairs and the collier Victoria has about completed shipping her new propeller, and the general repairs which were made while the steamer was tied up to receive her new wheel.

MARINE NOTES.

The passengers by the Charmer yesterday tell of an interesting race between the Cottage City and the Charmer, from Victoria as far as Plumper's Pass, says the News-Advertiser. Both boats left Victoria at the same time, the Cottage City bound north and the Charmer for here. It was pretty even until the Pass was reached, when the Cottage City was left a long distance behind her opponent. The Cottage City is supposed to be the fastest of the Seattle fleet running north.

Steamer City of Puebla will sail for San Francisco tonight. She will have as passengers from Victoria Mr. Trenbirth, wife and children, Geo. Jones, Howard Water, R. G. Cunningham, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, M. F. McKinnon and Miss K. McKinnon.

Bark Elizabeth Nicholson has completed loading at Hastings.

Steamer Queen City will said for Cape Scott and West Coast ports on Monday night.

Steamer Tartar arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

OLD MENS HOME.

Sir,—As one of our new aldermen now elected, stated that there would be matters of great importance to be dealt with by the next council, and no doubt one of them will be a new home for the aged and infirm. Now, sir, as a ratepayer, I cannot see why such a home should cost the city about $4,200 yearly. I think they should have a home and be cared for, but how is it, sir, that similar institutions in many other places are nearly or quite self-supporting. Again, sir, I do not wish to be hard on any of these old men, but I know some of them to be fairly able-bodied men that are well able to do odd jobs around, and if such homes could not be found amongst our farmers or others for an old man to do the chores for his food and raiment, then I would suggest that if any change is made for the old men that the city should get at least 10 acres of good land and keep their own cows for milk, and a good garden, and chickens, which the old men could spend their time in. Under a good manager I am certain a good comfortable home for our aged and infirm could be run at one-half of the cost of the present one. Hoping our council will see the force of this, as I am sure it is for the good of all concerned,

CITIZEN.

Extra Value In
TEA
BLACK, per lb.
MIXED, per lb.
GREEN, per lb.
25c.
B. C. Butter, September make, very choice, per lb. 30c.
19 pounds best Granulated Sugar..... $1.00
FLOUR BOTTOM PRICES.
HARDRESS CLARK, 86 Douglas St.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FARMERS' WAREHOUSES.

Sir: I am sure the farmers of this province will be glad to see the position you take re warehouses. Possibly it might not be out of place to submit the following paper which was read before one of our institutes about four months since.

By the way—I had hoped to keep out of print—but when I see our private conversation of a few days since transformed into an editorial, I concluded to "let her go."

MUNROE MILLER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It often happens on the spur of the moment that men voluntarily undertake tasks which appear small, yet when they come to be grappled with, prove anything but trivial, and often the volunteer wishes himself safely out of the scrape.

Candidly, Mr. President, such is now my feeling, and fain would I pass over this occasion in silence if it were possible; but I promised, and will give my views on the subject outlined at our last meeting, namely, to devise ways of tiding the producer over harvest time, and depressed prices consequent upon a glut of the market.

The population of our entire province does not far exceed that of many cities, and although we do not, as yet, produce enough to supply our own people, we, the producers, can only supply at certain seasons of the year, and then we produce, all together and at once, that which is to be the supply until another harvest. Did each individual of our community lay in his supplies for the year, the consumers would relieve us of what we produce, opportunely, and not one, possibly, could find the least fault; but conditions prevail which render such a thing an impossibility.

The consumer, as a rule, is not able to make a large investment in the necessaries of life, but purchases in small quantities, thereby making the best use of his money, whilst we, the producers, are compelled, in order to meet the urgent demands of harvest time, to realize at going prices in order that we may make good pressing engagements. If the majority of the people were benefited by the low prices occasioned by our needs, and the circumstances which compelled us to unload, the knowledge that we had been of benefit to our fellow man might ease the sting occasioned by the small reward for our labor; but unfortunately for us and the great majority, neither the producer nor the consumer are reckoned as parties to the transaction, so far as producer and consumer. Now a third party makes his entrance on the stage. He belongs to a class which makes money out of money, or good investments of money, and not by hard labor. The quantity of each article produced by us necessary to supply the people for the coming year is as well known to him as the Lord's Prayer is to us, and knowing the price of today, can tell to within a small fraction what it will be three months hence—therefore, with foresight, he interviews his banker, calls in his short loans and pushes every bill collectable in order to swell his cash account against the time of purchasing. Now, all this is perfectly legitimate on the part of the man with money, and he certainly has as perfect a right to do with what is his own as we have with ours, but, let us observe how much more advantageously he uses it in his own behalf than we do ours. His class is small in numbers, but tremendously strong in that kind of instinct which makes men understand their own strength when united. In too many instances, after one of their conferences, the price to be paid for products is as firmly set as the hills, and there will never be but a trifling variation therefrom, whether it be remunerative to us or not plays but little part: for he acts and reasons in this way: I have now available $10,000; with that I can buy 500 tons of oats at $20.

The money loaned on good security for six months at 10 per cent. will bring me in $500; but my brother speculators and myself think we can do better.

The oats, according to all precedent will advance from the close of the harvest to seed time to such an extent as to make the general average increase 50 per cent., or $30 per ton. Now there are losses to be reckoned with in connection with all businesses; so for shrinkages, rent, bad debts, vermin, etc., a due allowance must be made, let us say 20 per cent.; this leaves, say 30 per cent. profit—the stock is seldom carried over six months, or if so, the turning over of the money and use of some during the time evens up matters so that six months remains a fair average. Understanding this is not taking a man's entire business; it is a specialty.

Now 30 per cent. on $10,000 is $3,000; an advantage over ordinary lending at 10 per cent. of $2,500—a nice, clean transaction.

The transaction, this far, is done with the man's own capital, but the allowance of 20 per cent. for general average loss sets him thinking, and that must be made good. The best way to make it good is to purchase more grain, at present low prices, but his money is all invested. Now comes the opportunity to use the bank. The farehouse receipts are available and with their hypothecation money becomes available—is placed to his credit, and sufficient grain is purchased to furnish profit amounting to the difference between 30 per cent. and 50 per cent. or he is thereby enabled to make an equivalent to 50 per cent. profit on an investment of $10,000—actual cash in hand.

Of course there are risks incurred in this, but everything in this life is beset and hedged about with risks—the hedges in some cases being more easily got through than in others.

As far as we can see, the great difficulty consists in getting money to tide over certain times. The speculator does it—partly through his own standing, partly by his business address, and partly because the banker sees opportunity to make a good return to his principals.

Why should not the farmer avail himself of the bank (it seems a natural question), particularly as he produces, by his labor, that which the speculator manipulates to his own profit. Let us consider. Is it pleasant to think of the ordinary farmer endeavoring to negotiate an advance from a banker unless he has clear title deeds to deposit as collateral? Will the bank manager entertain him for a moment with anything else as security? What then is the poor fellow to do? Prices are too low to yield a profit; utter inability to hold until the market is right, owing to pressure for payment, and money must be had; the crop goes for what it will bring, and the harvest proves to be tremendous labor with little or no pecuniary reward.

Let us follow the example set by others; unite, and through our institution and its officers, deal with the bank as an organization, and with the government as a small body politic. To be recognized by the institutions named will be to give us a status, and from our place we can enter the world of business; not as laborers entirely, but as people who not only want a fair return for the product of their labor, but as people who are in a position to exact it.

At present the speculator fixes the price of our commodities by limiting the price he will pay. When we can be able to deal with the bank, when our warehouse receipts come to be considered collateral in our hands as well as in the hands of any other person, we can say this is the price of such and such a thing, not a fancy price, but one established by the bank through its advances on warehouse receipts.

To accomplish this, a few things are necessary. Primarily we need warehouses, wherein that which we have to sell may be safely stored, secure from the effects of weather, vermin, etc.

Secondly, our institution wants to be placed on such a footing that our executive officers will be recognized in both commercial and financial circles.

Thirdly, for the security of all parties, the executive officers against the world, the individual members of the organization against its executive officers, we must have a legal standing, where we may either sue or be sued, or in plain words we must become incorporated.

For the accommodation first pointed out, warehouses, we look to the government; that is to say, we look to ourselves, for we are the people, and we make the government for out of our representatives governments are chosen. So that if our reasoning is correct, when we, the people, the government are dealing so lavishly with private corporations—such as railways or any other scheme which results in a great aggregation of capital, we are untrue to ourselves when we let the opportunity pass which will enable us to exact such measures as will ensure to the benefit of a whole community. We want this thing. We want our representatives to see that we get it, and if they fail or refuse, we want a good reason for their failure or we will endeavor to find representatives who will accomplish the object we seek.

As to the second item, its accomplishment rests entirely with ourselves. To command recognition commercially we have but to deal justly and uprightly, be ready with goods, and see that what we sell is exactly what it is represented to be.

The third item is one of the greatest importance, for by and through it we may become an institution of the country, take our place at the seat of any Board of Trade or gathering of the representative men of the country, listen to and take part in discussions affecting the welfare of the country, consequently ourselves, and when measures are introduced in those assemblages for discussion and recommendation to the powers that be one of our number can watch proceedings and whilst we wish all prosperity to the cities he will be given every opportunity to apply the brakes should measures be introduced which are calculated (as is too often the case) to promote the welfare of the very few to the disadvantage of the very many.

In short, 'twill finish our education, so that what we are now, a miniature admiration society, may be developed into a strong body and the Farmers' institutes of Canada prove to be a perfect lion among her institutions.

When men after reasoning together conclude that certain conditions are necessary for the public welfare it is customary to point out what seems the best way of arriving at that condition. On behalf of those who till the soil, we must believe that the government has created the Department of Agriculture, encouraged the gathering together of farmers by organizing institutes, providing lecturers, and in various ways, redistributing back to us of our taxes about $20,000.00 per year. The sum is quite respectable, and could it be used as a whole by an executive committee of our guild, much good could be accomplished, but its strength is lost in filtration, and by the time it reaches us there is not enough material remaining to accomplish anything with.

The total amount voted at the last session of the legislature in favor of Agriculture and its branches amounted to $24,919, and is distributed as follows:

Salaries	$4,860
Fruit Growers' Association	1,250
Dairymen's and Live Stock Asso.	1,000
Flock Masters' Association	250
Farmers' Institutes	4,250
Board of Horticulture	1,000
Permanent Show at Vancouver	250
Poultry Associations	300
Agricultural Associations	11,750
	$24,910

We have suggested that warehouses be built by the government for our accommodation. Lest the government should raise the point of order that our demand interferes with the financial policy and cannot be entertained save as a government measure, let us endeavor to have the amount now apparently spent for the benefit of agriculture turned over every alternate year to an executive board duly incorporated to be chosen from the institutes of the province, and by them used in erecting warehouses for farmers where most needed in the province, the buildings to belong to the province. In this way the government will be enabled to do as it pleases with the appropriation every two years either fritter it away or place it as a whole in the hands of our committee for ware house purposes, and the farmers in return for the benefit they derive will compel the government every two years at least, to have something to show for what they have spent. Let us urge it and by our plan show which will be productive of most good, warehouses, etc., or pittances to localities. The cost will be trifling, the time will soon pass, the amount of money involved will be really nil. As it will certainly be spent anyway. And if we transform the cash of the odd year into an asset which can be utilized for all time none can find fault.

We are entitled to it—other enterprises are fostered, a royalty is about to be given ship-builders, in reality extending aid to capital; our mines are only taxed about one-fifth approximately what they should be, and we should insist that as a class we are entitled to this indulgence, particularly when we only ask to be allowed to divert certain monies at particular, and not at all, times.

Or, better still, capitalize our annual statutory grant of $4,250, using it for sinking fund and interest for a period of 20 years, and upon that income as collateral borrow $50,000, the money to be used for erecting the warehouses, securing sites, etc.—the title of the property to be vested in the government, but to be under the control of the officers of the institutes. By doing this, although it will in the gross cost the government about $80,000, the government will receive back an asset which cost $50,000, for an actual cost of $30,000; or, the principal advanced less the interest for the whole period. Then by vesting ownership in the government, the intricacies of trusteeship is avoided by the institutes as well as the many contentions always existing between choques—which will form in all organizations. If the government ever has made an investment for the people which so nearly returned entirely to the treasury—show it.

In presenting this paper I have found it hard to refrain from drawing comparisons showing how completely alone we stand when it is well known that the legal fraternity, the medical profession, land surveyors, dentists, druggists, and others, have their legalized trades unions and can invoke the law to enforce the carrying out of the vital parts of their articles, the extending of financial aid to various enterprises put forward by small combinations of men, etc. I will not decry the success of others when it is contended that all that is done by them is calculated to promote the welfare of the community at large, but when I consider, when I ascertain by returns that our class produces more of the wealth, labors more indefatigably for a less fee individually than any of the others, I cannot help thinking that we should be put in a position where we can at least be recognized as factors in our country's prosperity, and at the same time be enabled through incorporation, good officers, and necessary buildings throughout the province, to obtain a higher reward for our labor than at present, and singularly enough enable the consumer to obtain his supplies at a less rate than he now pays.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Sir,—It would have been more to the point if Mr. Brown had accepted my challenge instead of writing as he has done. I am still hopeful that he will, as he must surely see that we need a decision in the matter, and there is no time like the present. The result will accomplish more good than either of us have ever done before. The question of "method" is far more important than that of salary, and the change will be quite a relief to the long suffering British public besides. The "puppy show" business is not only an exhibition of great silliness, but it interferes with the regular and auxiliary forces very seriously indeed. It has caused the dearth of recruits that was so alarming prior to the war, as to give rise to the belief that conscription would be necessary. It gives a false sense of security and prevents young men from attending courses of instruction that can only be understood properly by adults, and it kills that curiosity which is a greater drawing card to the Imperial service than patriotism in time of peace and preparation. Physical training will make a better Imperialist—man and soldier—than imitating what is not child's recreation. I, of course, retain my trump cards for the courts martial and medical.

I. ST. CLAIR.

Victoria, 18th January.

WHAT IS LIFE TO YOU?

If you are a victim of piles, as one person in every four is, you suffer keenly from one of the most torturing ailments known to man, and may well wonder if life is really worth living. Certain relief and ultimate cure is awaiting you by means of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never failed to cure piles. Painlessly and naturally it allays the inflammation, heals the ulcers and thoroughly cures this wretched disease.

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SEND EAST
BEFORE YOU GET
OUR PRICES ON
WRAPPING PAPER
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We can save you money and make a profit for ourselves. Handling large quantities enables us to do this.
OUR PRESSES are ready to print Paper Bags, Etc., at EASTERN RATES. Please give us a trial.
THE COLONIST
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THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
Through Line from Skagway to Atlin, White Horse Big Salmon, Dawson and Yukon River Points.
During the open season of navigation on the Yukon River, which extends from the middle of May to the middle of October, the British Yukon Navigation Company's river steamers connect daily with the trains at White Horse, giving daily service to Stewart River, Dawson, etc.
Special steamer makes regular runs from White Horse to Hootalinqua and Big Salmon mines.
Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon river points, including St. Michael and Nome.
Through connections made at Caribou with the Company's Lake steamers for the Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate mining camps.
WINTER ROUTE SERVICE—During the Winter Season when Navigation is closed Daily Trains will continue running between Skagway and White Horse.
A Through Mail, Passenger and Freight Service will be maintained by a thoroughly equipped Stage Line between White Horse and Dawson, with comfortable Road Houses at convenient points en route.
Through mail, express and freight service will also be maintained to Atlin.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government St., Victoria
A. B. NEWELL, Vice-President and General Manager. Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.
J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
TIME TABLE.
Effective October 15, 1901.
ALASKA ROUTE.
For Skagway direct, S. S. Amur, connecting with White Pass & Yukon Route.
Leave Victoria, January 25, Feb. 10 and 25th, at 11 p. m., and Vancouver the following day.
VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Steamer Charmer leaves Victoria daily at 1 a. m. Leaves Vancouver daily at 1:15 p. m.
NORTHERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.
S. S. Tees leaves Victoria at 11 p. m. 1st and 15th of month. Leaves Vancouver at 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.
For Alert Bay, Fort Rupert, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Bella Bella, China Hat, Lowe Inlet, Skeena River, Metlakatlah, Port Simpson, Naas River and intermediate ports, calling at Bella Coola and Skidegate, once a month.
VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE
Steamer Princess Louise leaves Victoria Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.. Leave New Westminster Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Mayne, Steveston and Gulchon.
WESTMINSTER - CHILLIWACK ROUTE.
Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. Leaves Chilliwack Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.
N. WESTMINSTER-STEVESTON ROUTE.
Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster at 2 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 7 a. m., Friday at 6 a. m., and Saturday at 6 p. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Steveston.
WEST COAST ROUTE.
Steamer Queen City leaves Victoria 1st, 10th and 20th day of month for Port Renfrew, Carmanah, Clo-oose, Dodge's Cove, Ecole, Alberni, Sechart, Ucluiet, Clayoquot and Ahouset; for Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th of each month.
The Company reserves the right to change this table at any time without notice.
For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.
JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
Fortnightly Sailings.
Steamship Riojun Maru will leave Jan. 28 for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.
C. WURTELE, General Agent.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 26 Yates street, Victoria, at a rate on the dollar up to 12 noon on the
31st January Next,
For the purchase en bloc or in lots, of the Stock in Trade of
Thomas Earle, Wholesale Grocer, Victoria, B.C.
The stock is well assorted and up to date. Full particulars may be had on application to the Assignee.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Anyone contemplating going into a similar business in Victoria, could acquire a suitable building, erected in 1900, and recently occupied by Thomas Earle.
ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Assignee.

It's Your Fall Suit
That we are mostly interested in to-day, because we know you are going to buy one, and, to be sure, it will be where you can be suited. The question of where to buy will be easily solved by dropping in upon us. The question of what to wear will soon be settled by a glimpse over our magnificent stock of Fall Suitings. Glad to show you any time—looking is no obligation to buy, you know, but you'll find the time well spent.
Suits $24.00 o $35.00
H. REID & CO.
25 BROAD STREET.

Cordwood and Stovewood
Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.
J. E. PAINTER.
Office—21 Cormorant Street.
Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
Telephone 426.

Tenders for Real Estate
Tenders will be received by the undersigned at 26 Yates street, Victoria, up to 12 noon, on the 31st January, for the purchase of the following pieces or parcels of land:
All that piece or parcel of land situated in Victoria, being part of Lot 3, Sub-div. of Sec. 4, lying east of Fourth street, containing 2 2-5 acres, with dwelling house thereon.
Lot 13, Range 2, Coast District, containing about 125 acres, situated on Safety Cove, Calvert Island.
Lots 6 and 8, Range 3, Coast District, containing about 344 acres, situated on South Bentinck Arm.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
For further particulars apply to
ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Assignee, Estate of Alfred Magneson.

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And Soo Pacific Line
World's Scenic Route
LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE
To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the Continent.
SAILINGS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Empress of Japan ..... Jan. 27
Empress of China ..... Feb. 24
Tartar ..... March 10
Empress of India ..... March 24.
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FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.
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SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1902.

Published by
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No. 27 Broad St. - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

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TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having decided that the prohibition laws, passed by Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, respectively, are constitutional, there has very naturally arisen in various parts of the Dominion a demand for provincial legislation to declare the traffic in intoxicating liquors illegal, as far as that can be done by the local legislatures. Not to attempt a technical difinition of the powers of the legislatures in this direction, they may be said to extend far enough to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within a province, either by wholesale or retail, to those who propose to use them within that province, but not to prevent the sale of liquor in one province to be taken into another. The prohibition of the latter is supposed to rest only in the hands of the Dominion Parliament, but until a concrete question arises upon which the courts are called upon to pronounce, it must not be accepted as positively determined that this is the case. We have an impression that it would not be impossible for two provincial legislatures, acting in harmony, to pass laws which would as effectually prevent inter-provincial trade in intoxicating liquors as any legislation by the federal parliament could. This has not been done or attempted, and therefore the advocates of provincial prohibition have to deal with the case as though the power to do it did not rest in the local legislatures.

While admitting the great value of prohibition, when properly enforced, as an agent for social reform and the financial benefit of the community, we are disposed to think that temperance reformers in recent years have devoted too much effort to obtaining restrictive legislation and too little to the promotion of individual reformation. In America organized work exclusively for temperance, or, more properly speaking, total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors, is somewhat more than eighty years old. Our recollection of the facts is that some time previous to 1820, what was known as the Washingtonian movement, which aimed at reformation along these lines, was inaugurated in the United States, and met with a great deal of success. It was soon supplanted by the order known as the Sons of Temperance, which for half a century was a most potent factor in the social life of the United States and Canada. It exercised great political power also, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the prohibitory law which has since remained in force in the State of Maine, and was the potential factor in bringing about the adoption of a similar measure in New Brunswick in 1854. The latter law only remained on the statute book a few months, the lieutenant-governor, Sir Edmund Head, taking a very prominent part in the steps which brought about its repeal. It is impossible for those who did not witness it to understand the part played in the Maritime Provinces by temperance organizations. Much comment was made upon the fact that so many Canadians from the extreme East possessed the faculty of readily expressing themselves upon the public platform. Most of them, who were coming into prominence from fifty to thirty years ago, received their training in the Division rooms or at temperance meetings. The work of the Sons of Temperance was chiefly in the direction of individual reform, and the results achieved were very great. The Divisions, as the branches of the order were called, were in no sense political organizations, and did not as such take part in politics.

About forty years ago, or perhaps a little less, an organization known as The Templars of Honor and Temperance was organized. It sought to improve upon the methods of the Sons of Temperance by giving women the privilege of membership equally with men. It is historical that with this change there was a diminuation of effort for individual reform. The Divisions being composed wholly of men, for it was only in their later history that "lady visitors" were admitted, it mattered very little what sort of men were induced to join them, so long as they promised to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, but in the Lodges, as the branches of the Templars were called, there did not seem to be much of a place for the reformed drunkard. The agitation for temperance thereupon began to take the shape of a demand for prohibitory legislation. The active business men, who participated in the work of the Sons of Temperance, found little that was congenial to them in the social organizations such as the Lodges became, and they dropped out, leaving boys and young men to carry on the work. Meanwhile the women were taking up the work laid down by the men, and the W. C. T. U. came into existence, which is today in America the most active agency in temperance work. From the very necessities of the case, the reformation of individuals cannot be as efficiently carried on by an organization of women as by one of men, and naturally the demand for legislative restrictions has increased in force. This brief, and we think correct history of the temperance movement in America, may not be without interest, and the lessons which are deductible from it may not be without value.

During the eighty years or so in which there has been a steady campaign for temperance reform, there has been a marked improvement in the habits of the people, so far as the use of intoxicating liquors is concerned. We do not mean that the consumption of liquor has decreased, for it has not, and for the reason that there are very many more people in America now than there were eight decades ago, but the percentage of total abstainers is vastly greater than it was in the days of our grandfathers. In many of the walks of life total abstention from liquor, while on duty at least, is rigidly insisted upon. There is a growing public opinion that intoxication is disgraceful, whereas in the early part of the last century it was regarded as a matter of course. In this city the older residents say the change in the habits of the people in this respect is pronounced. It must have been observed by those who attend public dinners how very large a proportion of those present do not take any kind of liquor, and how exceedingly small a proportion do so to any degree that can be called excess. Drunkards are in an exceedingly small minority in this community, and those who even occasionally use intoxicating liquors to such excess that their effect is disagreeably apparent, are, in business hours at least, very few. How things were here thirty or forty years ago, we shall not attempt to say, but we know that in other parts of Canada the percentage in both the cases mentioned above was very much higher than it now is. The educative effect of the temperance reformers has been slow but sure, and ought to stimulate to renewed labor in the same direction. Legislation is all right in its way, but the reformation of individuals is, or ought to be, the chief aim of temperance reformers.

Before taking leave of this subject, reference may be made to a speech recently delivered by Mr. Asquith. He was enumerating the different lines of work which the Liberal party in the United Kingdom must undertake on its return to power, and he placed temperance reform in the very front rank. The brief picture, which he drew, of the evil effects of what he called "this national curse" is calculated to create very serious alarm for the future of the British people within England at least. No nation can hope to maintain its supremacy, if its people destroy their minds and bodies by the excessive use of intoxicants. The offspring of men and women addicted to such practices will not be fit to sustain the burden of empire.

THE FEDERAL CONTEST.

Mr. Barnard has every reason to feel satisfied with the reception he is meeting with in his canvass. He is putting his well known energy into his work, and those who come in contact with him are impressed with his fitness to press upon parliament the justice of the claims of this constituency and province. Let us look at the matter from the simple standpoint of facts. Mr. Riley has had the ear of the government since the election of 1900. He says that he and Senator Templeman were able to get a promise that the new dredge shall come here for a few months and pump mud out of the harbor and into James Bay. There are rumors that there have been some whiskey permits obtained, although whether by their instrumentality we do not know. At the meeting of the Conservative Association Col. Prior, who spoke about this matter, did not go into particulars, and we have no information on the subject ourselves. So we suppose that we can only go so far as to ascribe the promised work of the dredge to the united efforts of the Senator and Mr. Riley. When we remember that the past year was one of preparation for the opening of the constituency so as to give Mr. Riley a chance to run again, we have some measure afforded us of what may be expected from him in the future. We have not the slightest desire to misrepresent Mr. Riley in the smallest particular, but as we are told that it will be a great thing for Victoria to have him at Ottawa, it is proper to inquire in what direction his influence with the federal ministry has been exercised during this year of preparation and with what result. Only in this way can any idea be formed as to what may be expected of him, if he is elected. As far as the dredge is concerned, it would be interesting to know how much of this Herculean task was accomplished by Mr. Riley and how much by Senator Templeman. Our recollection of the circumstance is that when Mr. Taite's decision in the premises was announced, the credit for obtaining it was given to the Senator. We shall be happy to correct this very general impression, if it is not accurate. Eliminating this monumental achievement from the products of the year, there remains to Mr. Riley's credit only what can be best expressed in the manner and form following, that is to say, 0, and we are very much of the opinion that on investigation this will be found to be about the size of it.

Now, if this was all that Mr. Riley could accomplish when he was straining every nerve to fit himself for the task of redeeming this constituency from the hated Tories, if this was all that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was willing to do for him in order to strengthen his arm for the work before him, what reason is there to expect that he will do anything more for him, if he is elected and takes his place as one in the unnecessarily large ministerial majority? Sir Wilfrid is always polite and cordial. If Victoria sends Mr. Riley to parliament, the Premier will heartily congratulate him, ask him to dinner, and probably introduce him to Mr. Speaker, when the time comes for him to be sworn in. Mr. Riley will then take his place with the surplus majority, and that will be all of it, except that his pleasant smile and genial disposition will doubtless make him many friends.

Now does not this do full justice to the Liberal candidate? Will his most ardent supporters claim anything more for him? It is more favorable to him than any thing that the Times has been able to say, for there are reasons why the Liberal organ should not desire to give him too much credit on account of the dredge. Are the qualities above mentioned such as the people of Victoria think sufficient for their representative to possess? Is there any possible object in this city's adding one to the surplus ministerial majority? Is it not better, in the interests of the constituency, in those of the province and of the West generally, that the representative of Victoria should be one who represents the principle of Western development? It seems to us that the only answer to this question must be in the affirmative, and that being the case, the electors should refuse to be influenced by the fact that Mr. Riley is a government supporter and vote for the candidate who, if he goes to Ottawa, will stand up for provincial rights, provincial development and generally for those things, which the people believe ought to be done to advance the prosperity of the West.

STONEHENGE.

Much attention has recently been given to Stonehenge, that wonderful ruin on Salisbury Plain. In setting up one of the great monoliths that was in danger of falling, tools, apparently used by the artizans who prepared the stones, were discovered, and these point to a much greater antiquity to the work than has usually been attributed to it. An astronomical calculation, based on the supposition that a certain arrangement of the stones was intended to indicate the point of sunrise at the winter solstice, gives its probable antiquity at something more than 3,000 years. The accounts generally accepted as correct until the Seventeenth Century assigned its erection to the Britons, and claimed that it was in commemoration of the massacre of four hundred nobles by the Saxon Hengist; Inigo Jones endeavored to show that it was once a Roman temple; later the disposition has been to attribute it to the Druids. The fact that some of the stones of which it was composed were brought from a great distance, and presumably from beyond sea, is evidence that it is much older than the time of the Roman invasion. There is no reason to suppose that since the beginning of the Christian Era any great monoliths were brought into England until very recently. The only monolith in the United Kingdom larger than the largest block in Stonehenge is Cleopatra's Needle, now on the Thames Embankment. Thus there is ground to believe Stonehenge to be a remnant of a civilization long antedating the Christian Era.

The best opinion of the present day associates Stonehenge with Druidism. Stukely says that it was the cathedral of the Arch-Druid of Britain, and that the arrangement of the stones is designed to represent the Supreme Being and His divine Son, thus crediting Druidism with the central idea of Christianity centuries before Christ was born. Britain was the headquarters of the Druidical cult, which was accepted by a large portion of the population of Western Europe, just before the introduction of Christianity. It was originally a monotheistic religion, as pure and simple in its conception of God as was the religion of the Jews. Reynaud, a French writer, and the most distinguished authority on this faith, maintains that the Druids were the first priests to teach the immortality of the soul, at least as far as any record goes. The Druids studied botany, astronomy and medicine, and literature was highly esteemed among them. They had very great skill in the mechanical arts. Very much that has been been received as historically accurate concerning these priests must be taken with allowance, but there seems some foundation for the claims that the rites practised by them were elaborate and ornate. A horrible feature of their religion was the offering of human sacrifices, but it is quite probable that the accounts of these, which have been handed down by Roman writers, and hence are likely to be hostile in their character, have been greatly exaggerated. The Romans found the Druids most formidable foes, and it was ever the custom of that nation to represent those who resisted their conquests as barbarians of the worst kind. It is not at all improbable that ancient Druidism became perverted in the course of time, and that at or immediately before the beginning of the Christian Era its rites had become degraded and conspicuous for cruelty. It is certain that the worship of subordinate deities became engrafted upon the original monotheism, and where this was the case in other countries it was invariably followed by a decline in the character of the people. It was probably this decline which made the Druids a possible prey to the Roman legions, and we thus see in the Druids, who so stoutly resisted the invaders, the efforts of patriotic and devoted men to save their country from a degradation never before experienced, namely, the pressure of a conquering yoke. There is undoubtedly in the history of Druidism and in the story of Stonehenge, if they could be fully told, much that is as deeply interesting to the world at large, and especially to the British people, as anything ever brought to light in the ruins of Egypt or Assyria. The recent discoveries at Stonehenge are likely to incite investigation into this almost unopened chapter of the Past.

We suggest to our neighbor across the street that instead of reprinting only extracts from the Colonist in its editorial columns, it ought to republish the articles in full, so that those who read it exclusively may get in touch with those things like that have happened, as our West" demands from the federal government.

And now it is said that it was Mr. Martin who crawled into the hole, and proceeded to "pult the hole in after him." The Colonist is not in Mr. Martin's confidence, but from its observations of his course hitherto, is inclined to think him more dangerous when not in sight than when on the surface. If it is true, as the Times says, that "he is prepared to rend the party into pieces for his own ends," if "his bluff has been called," if "his game is up," and other things like that have happened, as our contemporary asserts, we should suppose it a good time to hoist a storm signal over the Liberal committee room.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found Mr. W. F. Robertson's estimate of the mineral production of the province for the year just ended. The showing is an excellent one. A gain in the year of 25 per cent. in the total value is exceedingly encouraging and affords the best answer to those who have claimed that the administration of provincial affairs was injuring British Columbia industrially. At the present rate of progress, this province will not long remain behind California. We shall reserve this matter for more extended reference on another occasion, when it can be dealt with as its importance deserves.

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McClary's Famous Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 17 Yates street. *

Tea sets at Cheapside.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices Bound Poet's Presentation Volumes and Juvenile Books. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

Fresh oolichans at Brown & Cooper. *

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50c., 75., $1.25 and higher prices for the latest Books, when you can read them for 15c. each.
We are adding new ones every day to our already large list.

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Cheap Fuel.—Coke reduced to $3.50 per ton or cash at the Gas Works.

We have a very nice assortment of Tapestry and Chenille curtains. The last pairs of any design we sell at reduced prices. Try and get a good pair for little money. Weiler Bros. *

Ladies! You can't get better than the best! Our 35c. Ceylon tea is the best! Why pay more! Direct Importing Tea & Coffee Co., corner Douglas and Johnson. 'Phone 803.

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The latest and best for shotguns and rifles at
John Barnsley & Co.
115 Government Street.
Kodaks and Films

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer Iroquois every Monday and Thursday. Single fare $1,50; Return good for ten days $2.50.

Teas! The best grown; 35c. lb. Direct importers. Douglas and Johnson. *

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government street, and be convinced. J. Sehl, mgr.*

The B. C. COLD STORAGE AND ICE WORKS are now sole agents for the Mt. Shasta Mineral Springs Water. All orders promptly delivered. Telephone 44.

THE STRAND HOTEL, Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C., American plan, $2.00. European plan $1 and upwards. First class restaurant in connection. J. Woods, proprietor. *

Do not miss Weiler Bros.' carpet sale, the prices are interesting, and the selection choice. Sale commences January 21. *

Election for aldermen and trustees was carried on in a quiet and most satisfactory manner; vintners throughout the city strictly observed the closing act. Capital Cigars were in great demand as a consequence, at all dealers, and hightly recommended. *

The Metronome club will give a supper and dance January 30, in the A. O. U. W. hall. Couple $1.00; ladies, 25c. *

Miss E. O'Keefe reopens her Dressmaking Parlors at 122 Yates street, Monday, January 20. *

Meeting of electors will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall January 20. Topic: "Politics." John Ley and others will address the meeting at 8 p.m. *

If we could get a looking glass that would reflect our innermost, we would be able to scare ourselves.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Full Court.—The judges have decided to hold a sitting of the Full court on Monday.

Natural History Society.—At Monday evening's meeting of the Natural History society, Mr. R. H. Jameson will read a paper on "Mountain Climbing in British Columbia."

Unitarians, Attention.—Unitarians interested in establishing a church in Victoria are invited to communicate with Rev. W. G. Elliott, 229 West Park street, Portland, Oregon.

Runaway.—The mad flight of a horse down Government street yesterday morning caused much excitement for a time, but fortunately the animal was stopped before doing any damage.

Company Meeting.—A meeting of No. 3 company will be held in the Drill hall on Wednesday next. It is imperative that every member should attend as there is important business to be transacted.

Y. P. G.—The Young People's Guild of St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, will hold their weekly meeting on Monday evening in the lecture room. The subject for the evening will be, "Canadian Authors."

Marriage Announced.—It is announced that the marriage of Lieut. G. Spicer Simpson and Amy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of E. Baynes-Reed, of this city, will take place at Hongkong during the present month.

Died of Diphtheria.—John Lang, aged 7 years, son of Wm. Lang, contractor, died at the Isolation hospital on Friday night. Little Jack was a general favorite and his death will be much regretted by his family and many friends.

Laid at Rest—The funeral of Augustus Van Sickle, who died at the Old Men's Home on Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon to Ross Bay. The pallbearers were: R. Bothwick, J. Williams, D. McDonald and A. Graham.

Died Yesterday.—At the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning, Cora Olive Eckstein, wife of Victor A. Eckstein, passed away after a short illness. Deceased was 29 years of age and was well known in New Westminster, where she formerly resided.

Lucky Numbers.—The drawing for the two dolls, given away by The Sterling took place yesterday afternoon, and resulted in No. 121 taking the first doll, and No. 342 the second doll. Holders of these tickets are requested to call and get their prizes.

Saved From Destruction.—Some mischievous boys made a fire in the little building known as the Arctic, at Beacon Hill park, and it was in imminent danger of destruction when ex-Ald. Hall happened to notice the smoke and promptly extinguished the blaze.

Alexander Lodge, S. O. E.—Thursday, the 23rd being the fourth Thursday in the month, Alexander lodge 146, S. O. E. will meet in their lodge room, A. O. U. W. hall. A full turn out of the members is requested to meet the new officers for the year, there will also be several initiations.

A Coming Event.—The third lecture in connection with the Victoria West public reading room, will be given in the Methodist church, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst. The lecturer is Mr. C. H. Lugrin, editor of the Colonist, and his subject is "A Handful of Pebbles."

Death's Hand.—The death occurred yesterday at the Jubilee hospital of Mrs. Cora Olive Eckstein, wife of Victor A. Eckstein. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania and aged 29 years. The late Mrs. Eckstein arrived from New Westminster three months ago, and leaves three daughters, one 7, one 6 and one 3 years old. She was the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Beerman, of Renton, Wash., and has three sisters and three brothers at present in Renton, and one brother in Victoria. The funeral is arranged for Monday afternoon at 2:30 p.m., from the family residence, 140 Menzies street. Rev. W. L. Clay will conduct the religious services.

BURNS CONCERT.

First Presbyterian Church Choir Preparing a Grand Programme.

For 14 years the First Presbyterian church choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown, have celebrated the anniversary of the Scottish national poet, Robert Burns, by a concert, such has been the universal success of this entertainment that it is almost looked upon as a civic affair. On Wednesday next the choir will give their 14th annual Burns concert and on this occasion, as will be seen from the advertising columns, they have secured the services of some of the very best vocalists the city can produce, including the great Salvini, whose name is almost a household word in Victoria at present. Another noted addition to the ranks of the musical profession in this city, Mr. E. P. Fletcher, the blind vocalist pianist and teacher will also appear. The remainder are all well known and able artists. In addition the well-trained choir will be heard in Scottish part songs and Mr. Longfield's cecilian orchestra in Scottish selections. Burns birthday falls on the 25th, but in order not to clash with other celebrations by the Scottish societies, the date of this concert has been set for the 22nd. A large advance sale of tickets has already been made, and the hall will be taxed to its utmost to accommodate those intending to be present.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite. *

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The Alexandria Mines having closed down we are again supplying the old reliable Wellington Coal at $6 per ton. Weight guaranteed.

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Services And Sermons

Today's Announcements by the Pastors of Churches of the City.

Special Musical Arrangements and Texts of the Sermons.

This being the Second Sunday after Epiphany, the services in the Anglican churches will be appropriate to the season. Special services will be held during the week in Calvary Baptist church, the pastor being assisted by Rev. A. W. McLeod, of Kamloops.

At Christ Church cathedral the Bishop of Columbia will preach in the morning and Rev. W. Baugh Allen in the evening. The musical arrangements will be as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Elevation ..... Batiste
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... McPherson
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Kyrie ..... Harpley
Hymns 299, 269, 488
Voluntary—March in D. ..... Scotson Clark

EVENING.

Voluntary—Pastorale ..... Lefebre Wely
Processional Hymn 270
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Smart
Nunc Dimittis ..... Hayes
Hymns 24, 290, 260
Recessional Hymn 235
Voluntary—Fugue ..... Hammerel

At St. James' church, rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, holy communion at 8; matins, ante-communion, and sermon at 11. Evensong and sermon at 7. The following music will be rendered:

MORNING.

Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Macpherson
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Kyrie ..... Miller
Hymns 166, 177

EVENING.

Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley
Anthem—The Guardian Angel.....
Duet, the Misses Lugrin.
Hymn 370, 82
Vesper Hymn .....

At St. Barnabas' church there will be matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral communion at 11, and evening service at 7 p. m. Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening. Following are the musical arrangements:

MORNING.

Introit Hymn 173
Service ..... Simper in G
Communion Hymn 317
Post Communion 82
Gloria in Excelsis ..... Troutbeck
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John

EVENING.

Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John
Hymns 82, 264, 277
Vesper Hymn 537

At St. Johns' church there will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Seek Ye the Lord ..... Dr. Roberts
Hymns 257, 80, 235
Organ—His Yoke is Easy and His Burden is Light ..... Handel

EVENING.

Organ—Andante in C ..... Silas
Hymns 77, 260, 27
Organ—Marche Romaine ..... Dr. Rimbault

* * *

There will be morning and evening prayer at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. at the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal). The Bishop will preach at both services, the subject of the morning sermon being "The Governing Principle of the Christian Life," and that of the evening, "Origin and Exemplar of the Gentile Churches." The music will be as follows:

MORNING.

Organ, Venite, Psalms ..... Batiste
Te Deum ..... Jackson in F.
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 130, 299, 332
Solo—The Chorister ..... Sullivan
Mr. Griffith.
Organ—Allegro ..... Mourlan

EVENING.

Organ—Antienne ..... Batiste
Psalms ..... 19th Evening
Magnificat ..... Smart
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton
Hymns 120, 26, 261
Organ—Maestoso ..... Rousseau

* * *

At St. Andrews' Presbyterian church Rev. W. Leslie Clay will preach morning and evening. Sunday school will be held at 2.30 and Bible class at 3 p. m. The musical services will be as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Index Mors et Vita ..... Gounod
Psalm 46
Hymns 432, 445, 424
Anthem—Incline Thine Ear ..... Himmel
Solo, Mr. Herbert Taylor.
Organ—March Festal ..... Wely

Just received another shipment of Malpeques, 50c. per pint at Levy's

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EVENING.

Organ—Piu Lento Sonata ..... Chopin
Psalm 72
Anthem—Praise the Lord O Jerusalem..... Maunder
Solo, Miss M. Murray.
Hymns 196, 203
Solo—The Wondrous Story.....
Miss King.
Organ—Pilgrims' Chorus ..... Wagner

At the First Presbyterian church services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30. Junior Endeavor at 10 a. m. Senior Endeavor at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., the pastor, Rev. E. S. Rowe, being the preacher at both services. Morning subject, "The Battle of Life"; evening subject, "The Sacredness of Life." The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Cavatina ..... Raff
Hymn 468
Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord ..... Roberts
Tenor Solo, Mr. Hammond.
Hymn 463
Offertory—Communion ..... Sari
Hymn 454
Voluntary—Scipio March ..... Handel

EVENING.

Voluntary—Evening Pastorale ..... Spinney
Hymn 114
Anthem—I Was Glad ..... Elvey
Hymn 345
Offertory Solo .....
Hymn 301
Voluntary—The Pilgrims' Chorus—Wagner

At the Centennial Methodist church, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Educational Sunday. Rev. John Robson, B. A., of the Princess street church, Vancouver, will preach both morning and evening.

* * *

At the Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Victorious Wrestler"; evening, "The Penitents' Prayer." Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Special services will be held during the week commencing at 8 oclock each evening. Rev. A. W. McLeod of Kamloops, will assist the pastor.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor. The usual services during the day. At 11 a. m., "The Garment of Humility"; 7 p. m., "Chains Struck Off." Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

* * *

The usual services will be held in the Congregational church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the absence of the pastor, the pulpit will be supplied in the morning by Mr. Henry Goward, M. A., and in the evening by Mr. George Carter. The usual Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 8.15 p. m.

* * *

At Victoria Harbor Mission, second Sunday after Epiphany, evensong and mission address in the Seamen's Institute, Store street, at 7 p. m. J. S. Bailey, missioner.

* * *

Universal Brotherhood Theosophical society, Lodge No. 87, will hold its Lotus group for children at 2.30 p. m., at 28 Broad street. The public meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month at 8:15 p. m.

* * *

The Christadelphians hold public meetings on Sunday evenings in the A. O. U. W. building, upstairs, at 7 o'clock. Subject tonight, "Glad Tidings of Great Joy to All People." A lecture is given on the first Sunday of the month. All are welcome.

* * *

Truth Students' association, Williams block, Broad street. Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.

* * *

Mental Science, a meeting will be held in Truth Students' rooms, Broad street, Sunday, at 7 p. m.

* * *

W. C. T. U. free reading room. Open daily from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Gospel meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m., and on Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

Pleasing Opprobrium.—Little Jimmie—Dad and ma said I was a little heathen. Aunt Jane—How dreadful! Aren't you sorry? Little Jimmie—No, not if they buy me a Christmas present with the money that's in the missionary box.—Brooklyn Life.

A New Song
BY KATE VANNAUGH.
Three Red Roses
Beautiful Melody, Charming Poem.
All the latest and best sheet music constantly on hand. We make a specialty of trying over new music.
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Is a representative Canadian Piano. Its tone charms the ear of the layman as well as the musician. Its cases show the real progress spirit. It is an honor to musical art and has the support of all its purchasers.
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N. B.—Steinway representatives.

VANCOUVER LADIES WON.

Result of the Hockey Game at Brockton Point.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The Victoria High School Ladies Hockey team were beaten by the Vancouver senior ladies hockey team this afternoon at Brockton Point by a score of 3 to 2.

In the first half the visitors were nervous and lacked confidence. They appeared shy of the large crowd of Vancouverites looking on at close range. The ground was strange to them and very uneven. All attempts at combination ending disastrously. Vancouver scored two goals, the first by Miss Tracey, the second by Miss Lawson. At the first half the score stood two to nil in favor of Vancouver.

In the second half Victoria played with more confidence, their nervousness wore off, and it was soon seen they were swifter than the home team, and were wearing better. After a few minutes play, Miss Tulley dribbled the ball close to Vancouver's flag and had all her own way with the unoccupied space in front of her. An unlucky slip however, sent the ball flying out of range. Miss Tulley soon had the ball again and dribbled it half way up the field. Miss Bauer rushed from Vancouver's goal to head her off, but Miss Tulley cleverly dodged her and landed the sphere in the net. Up went spirits of the High schools girls, and the Victoria rooters clapped and cheered with delight. After this Victoria seemed to play all round the victors. Once more the ball was passed to Miss Tulley and again she dribbled it into the Vancouver flags and scored by a difficult side shot. This evened things up. But there were but a few minutes to play and the luck was all with Vancouver. There was a mixup in front of Victoria's goal. To save the goal, Miss Mowatt, goal keeper, stooped and stopped the ball with her skirts, but before she could raise herself to get the ball out of harm's way, Miss Dewolf pushed it into the net. It is quite likely if Miss Mowatt had slashed the ball aside and not depended on her skirts, the result of the match would have been different. The use of skirts in stopping balls was severely discountenanced on the Vancouver team. Many Victoria girls weakened their play today by using their skirts. The whistle wailed out Victoria's defeat a moment after this game. The verdict seemed to be that Victoria were swifter, harder, and played a better refence than the home team, and when they have more confidence, play a more finished game, and practice more combination, it is likely they will be champions of British Columbia. Among the Victoria players those highly complimented were Miss Tulley, Miss Cecil Hardy, Miss Wollaston, Miss Watson, Miss Lawson and Miss Mowatt.

ANECDOTES OF TAILLON.

Good Stories About One of Quebec's Leading Men.

The following anecdotes of Hon. S. O. Taillon, formerly premier of the province of Quebec, are told in the Montreal Herald:

The patriarchial beard and benign countenance which distinguish Mr. Taillon indicate him as possessing great patience. But this is not the case. An amusing trait in Mr. Taillon's character is his impetuous temperament. His brilliant wit and repartee make him a dangerous adversary. It is said there is an unmistakable sign by which Mr. Taillon's frame of mind can be judged. Like most nervous temperaments, he shows his feelings outwardly, and his methods of treating his beard is the criterion. When he is in good humor he strokes it gently, while if his ire is roused he tugs at it or ruffles it indiscriminately with either hand.

After his defeat in Montreal East and his election in Montcalm, he told his friends; "Jai perdu Montreal, mais J'ai garde Mon calme."

An office-seeker whom Mr. Taillon could not gratify was much taken back one day when he entered the then Prime Minister's office and found him in an irritated mood. A repetition of his request was in no way calculated to assuage the Premier.

"My good man, what position do you want?" said Mr. Taillon.

"Anything at all," was the reply.

"Well, then, take mine," and the Premier walked out.

At $80,000 a seat it isn't everybody who can go 'way back and sit down in the New York Stock Exchange.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star. *

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FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SUITS FROM..... $20.00 up
OVERCOATS FROM..... 24.00 up
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Grand Display, and Variety of New and Up-to-Date Styles in
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An opportunity to buy Chic, Dainty Whitewear at SALE PRICES.
BALANCE OF OUR LADIES' NEW JACKETS, PALETOTS, RAGLANS, AND COSTUMES AT COST,
On Saturday we received a big shipment of the latest Parisian and New York styles in Separate Skirts. These are correct in cut, good materials, well made man tailored throughout; but arriving late will be put in our Great Clearance Sale.

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RESERVE FUND	2,000,000
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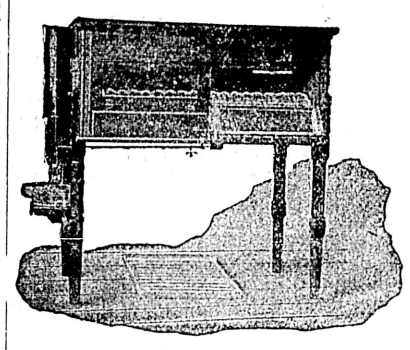

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These superb instruments manufactured by "Chickering & Sons," of Boston, U. S. A., have gained such a reputation that praise is hardly necessary from any local house. Any one buying one of these incomparable instruments has the satisfaction of knowing that there is no better piano in the world.
Chickering pianos take the first place in every city in the world. One finds them in the best residences in New York, London, St. Petersburg, Melbourne, Santiago De Chili; and in any large city that can be mentioned.
Whenever exhibited at any internation al exhibition they secure the best awards. Imitations are on the market running under the same name, but they are so inferior that nobody with any musical taste would think of confusing them. No House could, with any truth, claim greater results in the development of the Piano-forte, than that of Chickering & Sons, of Boston.
In Victoria the agency for this instrument is held by "THE HICKS & LOVICK PIANO CO.," 88 Government street.

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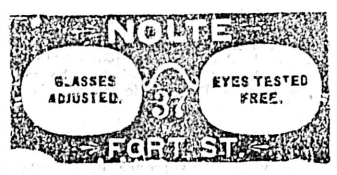

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Victorias Victorious

Defeat United Service in a Well Contested Hockey Match.

V.A.C. Defeat J.B.A.A. at Basketball—Also Other Events.

Victoria defeated the United Service in the hockey match at Oak Bay park yesterday afternoon, with a score of 4 goals to 0. There was a great contrast in the play of the two teams. The United Service men were very steady, and their combination was good, but Victoria took some time to settle down and then the play was very individual, the want of practice being plainly evident. In the first 10 minutes, Victoria's forward play was ragged, but the backs proved too strong for their opponents, who failed to score. Victoria then settled down and L. York scored the first goal with a neat shot. K. Scholefield made the next point, taking the ball through the goal from a penalty bully off. In the second half K. Scholefield added another goal and L. York made Victoria's fourth point. The Navy players were very steady all through the game, but Victoria's forwards were ragged, although occasionally there was some brilliant individual play. The stick handling of the local team was bad, but with plenty of practice, the team will be a very hard one to beat, as the forwards are fast and brilliant and the backs, steady and reliable. The goalkeeper is excellent. Combination is the play that is wanting at present.

The goalkeeper, A. C. Futcher, stopped two magnificent shots in fine style. D. Rogers played a great game considering the fact that he is recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever. H. Austin gave every satisfaction as referee.

V. A. C. VICTORIOUS.

The League Basketball match between the V. A. C. and the J. B. A. A. at the Drill hall last evening, resulted in a victory for the former, with a score of 14 points to 6. Both teams played a very fast game, and on the whole, the combination was good, but the shooting was poor. Good shooting seemed to be sacrificed for combination. A number of times when a forward was in a good position for a shot, he would pass across the field and lose his chance. F. Smith, W. Stephens, E. Burns and W. Winsby were the most successful shots. At the end of the first half, the score was 11 points to 5, in favor of the V. A. C. In the second half, play was even faster than before, and the pace told on several of the players, but the game was stubbornly contested until the end. E. Burns scored a goal from the field for the V. A. C., and W. Stephens put the ball in the basket for the Bays, from a free shot, making the final score 14 to 6 in favor of the V. A. C. D. O'Sullivan gave entire satisfaction as referee, and the umpires were W. Moresby and G. Burns.

V. W. A. A.

New Building Will be Commenced on Monday Morning.

The new building designed for the Victoria West Athletic association will be commenced on Monday morning. The hall will be situated on the corner of Edward and Catherine streets, opposite the Victoria West fire hall. Lawrie and Colby have been awarded the contract, the price being about $1,000.

The building will be 35x70, with a small wing for dressing rooms. There will be galleries in the main building to enable spectators to watch the work of the members. The membership of the association is already 75. Subscriptions are being asked from the public to assist the work the young men have under way. Sir Henri Joly has started the list with $20.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Result of the Local Club Matches to January 17.

The result of the games played at the New Century Chess tournament being held by the Victoria Chess club to Friday, January 17, is as follows:

Players.	No. Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
A. Garesche	17	12	5	70 1-2
F. T. Johnston	25	17	8	68
A. Gonnason	20	13	7	65
B. J. Perry	28	17½	10½	62 1-2
G. Hunter	17	10½	6½	61 3-4
J. T. Meyer	32	17½	14½	54 2-3
C. C. McKenzie	17	9	8	53
C. A. Lombard	18	9½	8½	52 2-3
Capt. Clarke	21	11	10	52 1-3
W. Marchant	22	11½	10½	52 1-4
A. S. Innes	26	13	13	50
C. W. Rhodes	16	8	8	50
Capt. Michell	32	14½	17½	45 1-3
L. M. Wilkins	27	11½	15½	43 1-3
W. Alliott	9	2	7	22 1-4
J. B. Ashby	22	4	18	18 1-5
J. M. Sly	18	1½	16½	8 1-3

The following is the drawing for week ending January 25th:

A. Garesche plays Capt. Clarke.
B. J. Perry plays W. Alliott.
Capt. Michell plays C. A. Lombard.
F. T. Johnston plays J. T. Meyer.
C. W. Rhodes plays A Gonnason.
C. C. McKenzie plays G. Hunter.
A. S. Innes plays L. M. Wilkins.
W Marchant plays J. B. Ashby
J M. Sly plays (By.)

JUNIOR LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Boys' Brigade and High School Play a Drawn Game.

The Junior League Association football match between the High school and the Boys' Brigade at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon resulted in a drawn game, each side scoring one goal. In the last match between these two teams, the High school won with a score of 8 goals to nil, and the result of yesterday's game is therefore highly creditable to the Boys' Brigade. Although very much lighter than their opponents, they excelled them in all departments of the game except "charging." Only the superior weight of the High school boys saved them from defeat. All through the match, but especially in the first 10 minutes, the High school showed a great want of practice. Time and again they forced the ball into the Brigade goal mouth, by sheer weight, but their shooting was very poor. When the Boys' Brigade had succeeded in withstanding the first furious onslaught, they gradually worked the ball down the field by means of some good combination, but Kinloch returned it and the High school forwards made a series of rushes, which were all stopped. When half time was called, neither side had scored. When play was resumed, the High school were playing down hill, and taking advantage of this they scored in a few minutes, Campbell making the point. Nothing daunted, the Brigade went at it with a will, and by means of some quick passing and clever dribbling, the ball was manoeuvred into a good position for a shot. Cowper—who was playing a star game on the left wing—saw his chance, and sent in a stringer, and Paterson, the High school goalkeeper, was beaten for the first time this season, and the score was made equal. Encouraged by this success, the Brigade forwards pressed hotly, but Paterson was on his guard and would not allow another shot to pass him. Occasionally the High school forwards broke away, when Netherby and Sargison tried their hardest to secure another point, but Kyle, the Brigade custodian, played a star game and stopped a number of hot shots, frustrating all their attempts. When time was called, the result was a draw, each team having one goal to its credit. The High school team was very strong in the centre, but extremely weak on the wings. Sargison was the only forward who played a wing game, and he centred and shot well. Kelly was often off-side. On two occasions the ball went through the Brigade goal, but Kelly was off-side each time, and the goals were not allowed. R. L. Netherby played a hard game at centre forward. C. Kinloch, full back, was in good form, but he occasionally missed his kick. Anderson and Campbell put up a good game, and Paterson was steady in goal. For the Brigade, Cowper, left wing forward, was the right man for the position, but he was not fed enough. Kyle, the goal-keeper, was cool and reliable. J. Temple was the pick of the half backs. He kicked well and stopped many a determined rush. The full backs, J. Barber and C. Ross, played well together and put up a sound defence. Walter Lorimer was a very good referee.

THE SAILORS WON.

Phaeton's Eleven Beat Intermediate Columbias by Four Goals to One.

The Phaeton Association football team defeated the Intermediate Columbias in the return match at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, with a score of four goals to one. The rushing tactics of the stalwart sailors proved too much for the lighter Columbias, who, however, put up a stubborn game. A. Vaughan scored the only goal for the losers with a fine dropping shot. The navy forwards were in splendid form, and the backs also played well. The Columbias played a better game than usual. Their combination and all-round work rendered them formidable, but the weight and determined rushes of the sailors won them the game. Fred Smith, A. Vaughan, K. Hughes, J. Finlayson and V. Wolfenden played well for the Columbias. Mr. F. Richardson made an impartial referee.

THE RUGBY GAME.

S. Shank's Team Beats J. Lawson's Fifteen by 30 to Nil.

The Rugby match at the Caledonia grounds between teams captained by S. Shanks and J. Lawson, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the former, with a score of 30 points to nil. The game was, however, not so one-sided as the score would indicate. The more experienced players were on the winning side and their combination proved too much for their opponents, although tackling of the latter was good. Berkeley scored 3 tries, Corbett 1, Cornwall 1, Foot 1. Goward scored 4 points with a splendid drop kick. Three tries were converted by Goward and one by Blackbourne, who had a very difficult kick. For the winners, C. Berkeley played brilliantly. "Giddy" Goward, W. Sweetland, J. B. Corbett, J. Cornwall, W. Blackbourne, L. Foote, C. Newcombe, R. McDonald, S. Shanks and S. Patton also played well. For the losers, B. P. Schwengers, full back, was a tower of strength; J. Lawson, G. Wilson, W. Heath, P. Austin, A. Levy and B. H. Hurst worked very hard for their side. Mr. H. Martin gave entire satisfaction as referee.

ENJOYABLE PAPER CHASE.

Victoria Hunt Club Had a Pleasant Run Yesterday.

Fine weather again favored the Victoria Hunt club yesterday for its meet at Tolmie hill, on the Saanich road. The hares were given the usual five minutes law and started by jumping the fence into Mr. Tolmie's field close to the meeting place. They crossed the railway and Quadra street and worked along the north side of the Cedar Hill road to the foot of Mount Douglas, where they crossed the road and made their way, partly through the open and partly by bush trails, to the Gordon Head road, pulling up at the school to wait for their pursuers.

The latter had trouble at the first fence, ending in a case of seniores priores, after which they made up for lost time, nearly all who were at the meet, including two ladies, arriving at the finish close together, having gained two minutes upon the hares. The greater part of the run was fairly good going and the fences of moderate height. Though some rails were displaced, no falls occurred, and one horse, out for the second time only, was seen to have already made great progress in his saltatory education.

It is to be hoped that the efforts to secure a sufficiently large subscription list to induce Mme. Nordica to visit Victoria will prove successful. Of Nordica herself, nothing need be said. She is one of the greatest stars in the musical world, and the mere announcement that it is possible to obtain her for a concert should excite interest enough to have the list filled within a couple of days. She gives a most delightful recital, singing herself with encores some 12 times during the evening, and everywhere has aroused the greatest enthusiasm and drawn the capacity of the theatres. On the opening of the present tour in Scranton, Pa., some weeks ago, the night was bitterly cold with a heavy snow storm and no cars running on account of the strike, and still her audience numbered over 5,000 people. In Washington, D. C., on New Year's eve, the National theatre was packed to the doors, the audience included the members of the Diplomatic corps. In St. Paul and Minneapolis there was the same story, and in fact all along the line. The amount to be guaranteed is too large for Manager Jamieson to assume without assurance of support in the venture, and it will be too bad if it should fall through from lack of interest being taken in the matter. There surely must be enough musical people in the city to insure a full house for an artist of such exceptional merit, but as the matter cannot be finally settled until the amount of subscription is known, and there is not much time before the date proposed, they will have to sign the list at once and induce their friends to do so if the deal is expected to go through.

Mr. Barnard Is Endorsed

Electors of Spring Ridge Pledge Their Support to Conservative Candidate.

Enthusiastic Meeting Favors the Policy Which Created the Dominion.

Mr. Frank S. Barnard, Conservative candidate for the vacant seat in the Commons, opened his campaign most auspiciously last night at Spring Ridge. The Odd Fellows hall was well filled by a representative audience of the electors of the North Ward, who gave the speakers of the evening an attentive hearing and the meeting closed with the adoption of a resolution pledging the votes of a great majority of those present to the candidate. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. P. Burgess, and on the platform were Lt.-Col. Prior, H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., and A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P.

Mr. J. P. Burgess in opening the meeting asked the audience to give the speakers an attentive hearing. Alluding to the severity of the Dominion election law, he said if its provisions were strictly enforced there were few members of the Commons who could hold their seats. He complimented Col. Prior on his clean record as a politician, and eulogized Mr. Barnard, in whose hands the interests of Victoria would be safe. (Applause.)

Mr. Barnard on coming forward was greeted with hearty applause. His candidature, he said, made possible by the unseating of Col. Prior might be looked upon as a misfortune, for the city had lost the services of Col. Prior, who had always fought earnestly for the rights of British Columbia, so infamously neglected by the party in power. The argument of the Liberals, and certain half-hearted Conservatives that Victoria could expect nothing from Ottawa unless she elected a Liberal, was false. In any case the patronage rested with the Liberals, and if no one was sent to the House to criticize the government the city might never hope to obtain justice. (Applause.)

Referring to Premier Dunsmuir's mission to Ottawa last year, and the very able presentation of the case of the province, he said the silence of the Dominion government to the requests set forth in that memorial was an insult to the province. (Applause.)

Col. Prior had been unseated on a mere quibble, for he believed no election had ever been run more honestly than that of Prior and Earle last year. The protest was a mean trick, worthy of certain Liberal leaders of Victoria. (Applause.)

Speaking of what the Liberal government had promised to do for British Columbia and the meagre fulfillment of those promises, he said in five years nothing had been done except to put a lighthouse at San Pedro. He recalled Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Victoria theatre when he promised the light house and increased pay to the letter carriers. That was all the premier of Canada could think of as the wants of the great province of British Columbia, but even one of those, the increased pay to letter carriers, had not been carried out. (Laughter.)

Quoting from Sir Wilfrid's speech he showed that that gentleman, then in opposition, appealed to the electors to send Liberals to Ottawa, to oppose the Conservative government, while now his organ in the city was beseeching them to elect Liberals to strengthen the hands of those who had so shamefully neglected the province since coming into power. He pointed out Sir Wilfrid's declaration for free trade and twitted the Liberals for their failure to give their once pet theory a trial, instead of which they had practically adopted the protective tariff of the Conservatives. True, they had given Great Britain a preference, but they should have secured proper treatment to Canada with those countries with which Great Britain has trade treaties. As the matter stood, Canada was injured in her trade by those treaties, a fact that is recognized by Hon. David Hills, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's minister of justice. British statesmen were ready to make almost any concession to maintain friendly relations with the United States, and he agreed with the desirability of that policy, but Canada's rights should not be sacrificed too much even in the interests of the empire, and he read an extract from the St. James' Budget in which that paper protested against excessive catering to United States greed. (Applause.)

Mr. Riley and his friends were claiming great credit for that gentleman for getting a promise of the loan of a government dredge for Victoria, but that was a very small affair and would fail to Mr. Riley as a matter of patronage.

The speaker then quoted figures to show the immense sums paid by British Columbia to the Dominion in excess of the amount spent on public works, and other public services, in the province. Taking the period from 1887 to 1891, this amounted to $2,200,000; from 1892 to 1896, $3,500,000, and from 1896 to 1901, the enormous sum of $8,500,000. Thus it could be seen that the Dominion under Liberal rule was treating the province as badly as the Uitlanders of South Africa were treated under the Kruger regime. (Applause.) And yet the electors were asked to send another representative to Ottawa to assist in the spoilation of their province. (Applause.)

The editor of the Colonist had struck the key note of the situation in demanding that a Western policy was required. What was wanted was a man who would enunciate a Western policy and leave no stone unturned to keep it before the House, but to do that it was better to send a Conservative who would have his fellow-members to help him. (Applause.) If the Liberals should bring down a fair Western policy and live up to it, he would be willing to give them his loyal support, or if his party objected to his doing so, resign his seat. (Applause and cries of "You're all right!")

Lt.-Col. Prior was the next speaker. He thanked the previous speakers for their kind references to himself. He had served Victoria faithfully for 15 years, but the time had come when a Liberal, he would not say the Liberal party, had protested his election, so as to remove a man who would beat him if he ran against him. He agreed with Mr. Barnard, that there was nothing in the argument that it was in Victoria's interest to send another Liberal to Ottawa. Those Liberal representatives who were there now were never known to raise their voices in the House or the Senate for the rights of British Columbia. They were too busy with their own personal interests. He defied anyone to show him one occasion upon which Senator Templeman, or Messrs. Maxwell, Morrison, Bostock, Gallaher or Smith ever advocated the case of the province. Mr. Riley would not do any better—he would simply pull wires for himself and his personal friends. (Applause.) What had Maxwell done for Vancouver, or Morrison for Westminster, or Gallaher for Yale? Simply nothing. He referred to his speech last session in which he recited the wants of the province, and in which he showed that although British Columbia paid $17.70 per head to the Dominion treasury, and Nova Scotia but $5.45, the latter province had representation in the inet and had millions voted to it for public works. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to his appeal was nothing short of an insult to the province. He (Sir Wilfrid) said it was something to be proud should be able to pay so much, and he hoped they would always continue to do so. He did not realize the fact that the Dominion was bleeding the province to death, while the provincial government was suffering for want of sufficient revenue for the purposes of government and development of the natural resources of the country.

There was a time when the Times whined for cabinet representation. The Conservatives gave the province a cabinet representative, but when the Liberals came in there was no more talk about it. There was an excellent opportunity for giving the province representation when Sir Henri Joly resigned his portfolio to accept the lieutenant-governorship—an excellent opportunity, which everybody approved—but a Quebec man was appointed. Again the portfolio of marine and fisheries had been open for months, and Mr. Sutherland was appointed, and British Columbia was again left in the cold.

The keeping of the lepers was a small affair, but there was no good reason why the people of this province should be obliged to pay for the maintenance of these unfortunates while there was an institution especially established for them at Tracadie, N. B.

He scored the government for their irregular way of letting contracts. They would not allow Conservatives to tender and they were paying their friends the very highest prices for goods. In letting tenders for work at the quarantine station, it was provided that the tenderer should buy his cement from a certain man and the contractor for the painting was obliged to buy his supplies from one individual.

He felt confident that Mr. Barnard would be returned triumphantly in this election; he was a shrewd, clever business man, with large interests in every portion of the province, and would be sure to give a good account of himself at Ottawa. (Applause.)

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., K. C., was next called upon. He referred to certain remarks of the Times criticizing his remarks at New Westminster in which he had alluded to the Dominion government as a good national government. He would not withdraw that remark.. He believed in speaking of the national government in terms of praise, but he had a right to criticise and oppose the acts of that government. Canada would not have a national government today had not the grand old Conservative party laid the foundation for it. It was the duty of the electors to send an opponent of the government to Ottawa in order to strengthen the hands of the opposition, so that the government might be kept in the straight path of good national government. (Applause.)

Mr. Riley's only claim to the consideration of the electors was that he had paid the expenses of the election petition on which Col. Prior was unseated. Apart from that he had nothing to recommend him to his party, and nothing whatever to recommend him to the Conservatives. (Applause.)

He urged the electors to stick by their guns and not be led away from their allegiance to their party by the promise of a few paltry dollars promised to the constituency. One more Liberal at Ottawa would not secure an extra dollar for Victoria, but a Conservative sent there would help his party to keep the government in check, to place the claims of the province squarely before the house and eventually, he hoped, secure the return to power of the Conservative party, the party of progress and fair play to all parts of the Dominion. In Mr. Barnard they had the man who would fittingly represent them at Ottawa, and he hoped they would return him at the head of the poll. (Applause.)

H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., K. C., was invited to address the meeting. He said he had known Mr. Barnard from childhood, they went to school together, and since those days Mr. Barnard had distinguished himself in many ways. He had succeeded in business, had served his province as a representative at Ottawa, and had proved himself in every position in life capable and reliable. (Applause.)

He agreed with Col. Prior regarding the Dominion's ill-treatment of the province in the matter of cabinet representation. Last election the cry was "Riley, Drury and the Mint," but nothing was heard of that subject now. This time the cry was likely to be "Riley and Cabinet Representation," but he warned them to beware of Liberal promises, for they were as the apples of Sodom, fair on the outside, but impalpable beneath their "sunny" skins.

Mr. Helmcken concluded one of his characteristic speeches by moving a resolution, seconded by Mr. David Hart, endorsing the candidature of Mr. Barnard, and pledging those present to use their votes and influence in securing his election.

carried unanimously, amid hearty applause.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned.

PERSONALS.

W. B. Skellen and H. McKenzie were among the passengers from Vancouver yesterday.

Capt. Jos. Gaudin, local agent of marine, was among the passengers from Vancouver by last night's boat.

Capt. W. Ettershanks arrived yesterday from Vancouver.

CANADA FIRST.

Has Finest Facilities in the World for Teaching Electrical Science.

In a recent issue of the Electrical World and Engineer, published in New York, some very flattering remarks were made with respect to the excellence and perfection of the electrical and scientific equipment of McGill university in this city. So complete and thorough, in fact, does this paper regard the equipment and apparatus in the MacDonald Engineering, Mining and Physics buildings at the university that it advises intending English students in electricity to take up courses of study at McGill rather than at similar institutions in the States.

Speaking with regard to recent developments at McGill, the paper says: "It is with no little pleasure that we direct attention to the excellent work that has been done at McGill university, Montreal, in providing for electrical engineering education in its higher ranges. Probably the equipment is without its equal on this continent in modernity and completeness of detail. Our English educational friends might well consider the value that McGill ought to be to engineering students. We understand that even today the university receives men from England and her colonies, but it would now seem that her resources would be particularly attractive to electrical students from the Old Country. They would still be under their national flag and they would have the latest and best facilities for study. For these reasons it would pay the English electrical student to take up a course at McGill, and it would equally be to the interest of the university to reach out for English students."

The excellence of the equipment to which the Electrical World and Engineer refers, is steadily becoming better known in England, as a result of which a number of English students in the department of engineering at the university is annually increasing. The visit of the British association for the advancement of science and the British Medical Association of Canada some years ago, did much to advertise McGill in the Old Country, and since that time the English students at the university have gradually become more numerous. The completeness of the scientific and engineering equipment at McGill greatly impressed the English visitors, among the number being Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin and Sir Michael Foster. The latter unhesitatingly pronounced it to be the most thorough he had ever seen. He had been greatly surprised at its extent and excellence.

In a recent issue of the London Times, a correspondent refers to the action of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in deciding to hold examinations in London for entrance to that institute, on account of the large number of English students who come annually to Boston for instruction in electrical engineering. The writer then alludes to McGill describes its equipment, and urges intending students in electrical engineering to give McGill the preference if they should consider it necessary to secure instruction in that subject elsewhere than in England. He says: "McGill has an equipment for the training of engineers probably unsurpassed in the world."

Needless to say, these words of commendation are greatly appreciated by the authorities of McGill.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

Minister of Justice Says Dominion Publishers Are Badly Treated.

Hon David Mills was present at a conference of Toronto publishers on January 2, when the copyright question was discussed, addresses being delivered by Mr. Atwell Fleming, Mr. Gundy and Mr. J. Ross Robertson, president of the Copyright association. Mr. Gundy read the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the booksellers and stationers section of the Board of Trade, and allied interests, advocating the early passage by the Dominion government of legislation on the lines of the Hall Caine agreement.

The minister, in a short address, promised his careful consideration of the matter, and from his remarks it was plain that he favors such measures as will give proper protection to the Canadian publishers.

The Minister of Justice told of his interview during the fall, with Mr. Chamberlain. The result of the conferences with the Colonial Officer had not, he said, been altogether satisfactory. The United States had an arrangement by which when British authors got United States copyright the books must be printed and published in that country. A result was that rather than have the type set on both sides of the Atlantic, it was a common thing to have it set in the States only and to send stereotype plates to the Old Country for the British editions.

Mr. Mills had pointed out that the interests of the industrial classes in England and in Canada also which was included if copyright was to be regarded as an imperial affair, were entirely sacrificed under this arrangement. Mr. Chamberlain suggested that if Canada prepared a measure, it might be found that there was no great difference of opinion between the English and the Canadian people. Mr. Mills replied that Canadians could not admit the right of a British author to make arrangements for publication for the Canadian market and deal with them as if they had no voice in the matter. Mr. Chamberlain expressed doubt as to his ability to carry through the British House of Commons a bill embodying Mr. Mills' view as to control of publication in Canada. He suggested a stated case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy council to determine Canada's powers in relation to copyright, but Mr. Mills said his view was, Canada should pass a copyright in the interests of the authors, publishers and people of the country and if the British authors were not satisfied that Canada had this power it was for them to attack the law before the Privy council. The publishers strongly approved this attitude. Mr. Mills said the government had not yet committed itself to any line of action, but speaking for himself, if the English authors refused licenses to publish in Canada and persisted in treating this country as part of the United states in copyright matters, he thought a remedy could be found by imposing a high rate of duty on such books coming in as an intimation that Canada considered itself unfairly dealt with.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

During the autumn gales a sealed bottle was washed up near Pwllheli, on the Welsh coast, containing a musical manuscript. No one knows who composed it. The tune is now rendered in sol-fa notation and set to words of a celebrated Welsh hymn, and is sung in all the chapels in Wales. It is called "The Tune in the Bottle."—Westminster Gazette.

One of the great functions of Christmas is the distribution of beef to the laborers andwo rkmen and cottagers who are past work on the Sandringham estate. This takes place on Christmas Eve in the carriage-room of the royal stables, and the King and Queen and all of the royal family who are able are present to see it done and exchange greetings and a few kind words with each of the recipients.—Tatler.

"Let every man know it." "I will preach the merits of your wonderful treatment wherever I go." "It has been worth its weight in gold to me, and I will never cease shouting its praise."

Such are the messages of gladness sent to me from patients restored to health and strength by my Electric Belt. They come daily, and nearly always after other treatments had failed.

IT CURES RHEUMATISM,

Lame and Weak Back, Sciatica, "Come-and-Go" Pains, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Wasted Vital Strength, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Lost Energy and all ailments resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men.

You are here offered new life, fresh courage and the nerves and vigor which belong to strong men. You can be made free from the effects of past errors, excesses and mistakes by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It saturates the body with a current of electricity which can be felt yet does not blister, nor burn, as do other Belts which do not have my perfected regulator and special cushion electrodes. If you want a remedy which will cure you it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. That's a record as good as any bank can show. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients, and I will pay $1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest. Any honest man who will secure me can have my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your nerve force when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood.

CAUTION. Beware of old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners.

FREE BOOK My new illustrated book tells about my Belt and how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will send it closely sealed, free, upon request. Call, if possible, and I will explain my Belt and what it will do. I will give a free trial treatment to every seeker of proof of what my Belt does. Call or write to-day. **FREE TEST**

Varicocele Completely Cured.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir—I may say that my back is now giving me no trouble. The emissions occur no more and I think the varicocele is cured. I have received a letter from a man soliciting a statement of my case, and asking if the Belt had cured me. I have given him, in reply, a full statement of my case with respect to the varicocele, telling him your Belt had fully cured me of the trouble, and assuring him that your Belt would cure him in less than three months if he will follow your instructions. I have now received letters from three gentlemen regarding your Belt, all strangers to me, and most cheerfully wrote them replies, believing by so doing I may encourage my fellow-sufferers to purchase your Belt, in whose curative powers I now have full confidence. I trust it will also indicate to you in a small way my grateful appreciation for the good you have done me. Very gratefully yours, Thos. Hobbs, Columbus, Ont., August 7, 1901.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY

DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

REMEMBER!!

BIG REDUCTION SALE

Our Ten Per Cent Reduction Sale on All Lines

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HASTIE'S FAIR. BOTTOM PRICE STORE

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Dry Imperial Vintages: 1889, 1893.

This is the Favorite Wine in all The Great London Restaurants and Hotels..

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

The Boers at Bakenlaagte

Official Correspondence on the Cruel Treatment of the British Wounded.

Looting and Shooting of Helpless Men Vouched For by Many Witnesses.

The London Times contains the following official correspondence, issued December 12, on the conduct of the Boers at Bakenlaagte, a synopsis of which has already appeared in telegraphic despatches:

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War:

Pretoria, Nov. 9, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a report by Major Young, D. S. O., Royal Field Artillery, respecting the conduct of the Boers to the officers and men wounded in the action with Col. Benson's column at Bakenlaagte.

I have, etc.,
KITCHENER.

From Major N. E. Young, D. S. O., Royal Field Artillery, to the Military Secretary, Army Headquarters.

Pretoria, Nov. 7, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions I have seen the wounded officers and men of Col. Benson's column now at Elandsfontein.

Out of a total of 147 wounded noncommissioned officers and men seen by me, 54 had not been in the hands of the Boers.

Of the remaining 93 men, 18 informed me they had nothing to complain of, and in some cases they had met with kind treatment of an active nature. All represented that the commandant and those in subordinate command had protected the wounded in their immediate neighborhood.

Seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men made complaint of ill-treatment of a more or less serious nature; nearly all of these had been robbed of whatever money they possessed, also of their watches and private papers.

A very large proportion stated that their boots had been removed, and in those cases where the leg had been broken this caused intense agony.

One man, Trooper Jamieson of the Scottish Horse, whose arm was shattered, suffered terrible pain from the way in which his bandolier was removed; his arm has since been amputated.

Many had been deprived of other articles of clothing, hats, jackets and socks, in some cases being left with an old shirt and a pair of drawers only.

One man, Gunner Masham, 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, was deprived of £3, a watch and chain, and his warm jacket and shirt; the process of removing the latter was very painful, as he was shot in the chest. Sergeant Ketley, of the 7th Hussars, attached to the Scottish Horse, states that after having been wounded in the head and hip, he was shot with his own carbine in the arm by a Boer who was kneeling over him, because he was unable to raise his arms when ordered to do so.

There are two evidences—Private Prickett, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Corporal Gower, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, 25th Mounted Infantry—to the fact that a man named Private Foster, of their corps, was killed at five yards' range, though he had put up his hands in token of surrender and was unarmed.

There is a consensus of evidence that the wounded lying round the guns were fired on by Boers, who had already disarmed them, for a long period after all firing in their neighborhood from our side had ceased.

This was done whenever a wounded man moved, and in this way Captain Lloyd, a staff officer, who had been wounded in the leg, met his death. Corporal Atkins, whose fingers had been shot away, states that he was ordered to show how to work the gun, but got off on representing that he could not stand.

Such of the officers who fell into the hands of the Boers met with similar treatment to the men. Lieut. Bircham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, informed me that while he was traveling in the same ambulance with Lieut. Martin, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, since deceased, the latter told him that while he was lying on the ground with a shattered thigh, his leg was twisted completely round, so that the spur could be more easily taken off.

Even the late Col. Benson was not respected, though he was protected for some time by a man in authority, even his spurs, gaiters and private papers were removed.

I forward herewith two specimen rounds of ammunition taken from the bandolier of a wounded Boer by Private Robertson, 2nd Scottish Horse. They are Mauser cartridges.

I attach statements taken down by me from the officers and men in relation to the most serious cases.

I was impressed with the idea that the statements made to me were true and not wilfully exaggerated, so simply were they made. There seems no doubt that though the Boer commandants have the will they have no longer the power to repress outrage and murder on the part of their subordinates.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
N. E. YOUNG, Major.
Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. G. Acland Troyte, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 25th Mounted Infantry, states:

"I was wounded on 25th October in a rear-guard action with Col. Benson's force, near Kaffirstadt. The Boers came up and stripped me of everything except my drawers, shirt and socks; they gave me an old pair of trousers, and later a coat. They left me some time to see if our ambulance would come; as it did not, they took me into a farm house, used as a temporary hospital, and there treated me as well as they could. Commandant Grobelaar's family were there. There were also a sergeant and two privates in the same room. They also had been stripped, but were well treated in the house. They took a silver watch and gold ring. I was removed in the ambulance two days after.

G. ACLAND TROYTE,
Lieutenant.

Lieut. Reginald Seymour, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, 25th Mounted Infantry, states:

"On October 30 my company was sent back to the support of Col. Benson's rear-guard. We occupied a hill on the right of the guns. I was wounded early in the day. In the evening, the company being ordered to retire, I was left behind with three others—two non-commissioned officers and one private; this was about 6 p. m. The Boers came up immediately. They took my great-coat, gaiters, spurs and helmet; they took the money and watches from the other wounded, but left them their clothes, except the coat of one man. They then left us without assistance. Two Boers afterwards returned and took away a great-coat belonging to one of our men which had been left over me. We were removed a few hours later in the ambulance. One of the party who stripped us was addressed by the remainder as commandant, but did not know his name."

Captain C. W. Collins, Cheshire Regiment:

"I was signalling officer to Col. Benson on October 30. I was wounded and lying near the field guns—about a hundred yards in front of them. A field cornet came up and went away without molesting me. At about 5:30 p. m., or a little later, the ambulances came and picked me up; my ambulance went on some distance further, and Col. Benson and some men were put in it. There seemed to be a lot of delay, which annoyed the Colonel, and he asked to be allowed to get away. The delay, however, continued till a Boer came and took away Col. Benson's documents from his pockets, notwithstanding his protest that they were all private papers and that they had been seen by a commandant earlier in the day, who said they were not required. This man said it was all right—if they were private they would be returned.

"C. W. COLLINS, Captain.
"2nd Bn. Cheshire Regiment."

Private E. Rigby, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, states the Boers took all his clothes except his shirt. This man is not quite able to speak yet.

No. 33262 Trooper Hood, 2nd Scottish Horse, states:

"I was wounded on October 30 with Col. Benson's rear-guard. While I was lying on the ground the Boers came up and stripped me of my hat and coat, boots, 15s., and a metal watch. I saw them fire at another wounded man as he was coming to me for a drink. The guns were not removed until the ambulances came up; as I was sitting in the ambulance, it being then dusk, I saw them take off the guns. The ambulances were detained till 12 o'clock at night before returning to camp."

No. 33345 Trooper Alexander Main, 2nd Scottish Horse, states:

"I was wounded on the 30th October with Col. Benson's rear-guard. While lying on the ground, the Boers came close up and stood about 15 to 20 yards away from where we were lying wounded round the guns. All were wounded at this time, and no one was firing. I saw the Boers there fire at the wounded. Captain Lloyd, a staff officer, was lying beside me wounded in the leg at this time; he received one or two more shots in the body, and shortly afterwards he died. I myself received three more wounds. I got into camp by myself."

Trooper No. 33265 Jamieson, Scottish Horse, says the Boers took his boots, and they hurt his shattered arm in a terrible manner while getting off his bandolier. His arm has been removed.

No. 6127 Private Parrish, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, states:

"On 30th October, while I was lying wounded, the Boers came and took my boots off. An officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was a prisoner, remonstrated, and they threatened to shoot him. Our ridge was not firing any more, but whenever a wounded man showed himself they fired at him; in this way several were killed; one man who was waving a bit of blue stuff, with the idea of getting an ambulance, received about twenty shots."

No. 31362 Private Robertson, 2nd Bn. Scottish Horse, states that he has no complaints except the loss of 30s.; he took the two rounds with split bullets, handed to me, from a wounded Boer's bandolier who was lying beside him.

No. 2593 Private Prickett, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, states:

"On the 30th October I was lying wounded with Col. Benson's rear-guard. I saw the Boers come up, and an old Boer with black beard and whiskers, and wearing leggings, whom I should be able to recognize again, shot my friend, Private F. Foster, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, by putting the muzzle of his rifle to his side. Private Foster had been firing under cover of an ant-heap till the Boers took the position; he then threw away his rifle to put his hands up, but was shot all the same. When any of the wounded moved on the field, after we had stopped firing, they kept sniping at them."

No. 33360 Private N. H. Grierson, Scottish Horse, states:

"On 30th October I was wounded and lying by the side of Col. Benson. When the Boers came up they wanted to begin to loot. Col. Benson stopped them, telling them he had received a letter from Commandant Grobelaar, saying the wounded would be respected. Col. Benson asked if he could see Grobelaar; they said they would fetch him, and brought up some one who was in authority, but I do not think it was Grobelaar. Col. Benson told him the wounded were not to be touched, and he said he would do his best; he himself protected Col. Benson for about an hour, but he was still there when a Boer took off Col. Benson's spurs and gaiters; then the ambulance came, and we were removed. I did not see the gun removed.

"I was with Col. Benson's rear-guard on 30th October, 1901; just as I had mounted to change position, I was hit in the right arm. I then dropped my rifle, being unable to hold it, and turned towards the ambulance. I had to pass some Boers as I was galloping, and two or three of them shot at me at about seven yards' range, hitting my horse. These men must have seen I was wounded already."

No. 4398 Sergeant Ketley, 7th Hussars, states:

"On 30th October I was attached to the 2nd Scottish Horse with Col. Benson's rear-guard. I was wounded in the head and hip just before the Boers rushed the guns. I was covered with blood. A Boer came up, took away my carbine and revolver, and asked me to put up my hands. I could not do this, being too weak with the loss of blood. He loaded my own carbine and aimed from his breast while kneeling, and, pointing at my breast, he fired and hit me in the right arm, just below the shoulder. Nothing was taken, and I was not touched any more."

No. 2349 Private Bell, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, 25th Mounted Infantry, states:

"I was wounded through the hip with Col. Benson's rear-guard on the 30th October; when the Boers came up they took my boots off very roughly, hurting my wounded leg very much. I saw them taking watches and money off the other men."

No. 4513 Private C. Connor, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, states:

"I was attached to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. I was lying beside the guns among a lot of our wounded who were not firing. Every time one of our wounded attempted to move, the Boers fired at them; several men (about ten or eleven) were killed in this way. The Boers took my boots and jacket. I was wounded in the hip."

Lieut. Bircham, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, states that he was in the same ambulance wagon as Lieut. Martin (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry), since deceased, and that the latter told him that when he (Lieut. Martin) was lying on the ground wounded, the Boers took off his spurs and gaiters. In taking off his spurs they wrenched his leg, the bone of which was shattered, completely round, so as to be able to get at the spurs more easily, though Lieut. Martin told them where he was hit.

"H. M. BIRCHAM, Lieutenant.
"King's Royal Rifle Corps."

9564 Corporal P. Gower, 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, 25th Mounted Infantry, states:

"I was on 30th October with Col. Benson's rear-guard: I was wounded and unconscious; when I came to, the Boers were stripping the men round me; a man, Private Foster, who was not five yards from me, put up his hands in token of surrender, but was shot at about five yards range by a tall man with a black beard; he was killed. They also fired on the wounded after the latter had ceased firing."

No. 6153 Corporal Atkins, 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, states:

"I was with Col. Benson's rear-guard on 30th October, when the Boers came up to me and said, 'Can you work this gun?' I said 'Yes.' He said, 'Get up and show me.' I said, 'How can I? I have one hand taken away, and I am wounded in both legs.' This last was not true. He then said, 'Give us your boots.' He took them and my mackintosh. He took what money was in my belt. One of our men, Bombardier Collins, got up to try and put up a white flag, as we were being fired at both from the camp and by the Boers; as soon as he got up they began shooting at him. I saw a Kaffir fire three shots from about thirty yards off."

No. 15771 Bombardier Collins, 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, states:

"When lying wounded near the guns, after the Boers had been up to them, I tried to raise a white flag, as our own people were dropping their bullets close to us. When I did this, they fired at me."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES BEING PAID FARMERS.

(By. W. G. Dickenson.

Hay, per ton	$10
Oats, per ton	$25
Wheat, per ton	$25
Barley, per ton	$24
Eggs, per dozen (trade)	35c
Eggs, per dozen (cash)	30c
Potatoes, per ton (Fraser River)	$12
Potatoes, per ton (local)	$16

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By. B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

New York, Jan. 18.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
New York Wheat—				
May	85½	86⅛	85⅜	86⅛
Chicago Corn—				
May	64⅛	64⅞	64	64¾
Liverpool Wheat—				
May				6s 2¾d

Opening, New York curb, 86¼; calls, 86¾; puts, 85⅝.

New York, Jan. 18.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Amn. Sugar	124	124¼	122¼	122¾
C., M. & St. Paul	164	164½	163¼	163¼
People's Gas	101	101	99⅝	99⅝
Manhattan	137½	137⅛	136⅜	136⅜
B. R. T.	63⅜	66	64⅞	65¼
Union Pacific	101⅞	102¼	101⅛	101⅛
Atchison	77	77⅛	76¼	76¼
U. S. Steel	43½	43½	42⅞	43
Sou. Pacific	59¾	59⅞	59⅝	59½
Mo. Pacific	101¾	101⅞	101	101⅛
Amal. Copper	70¼	70¾	70	70

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: C. Johnson, F. Hager, P. Nash, E. Freeman, H. Frisk, R. Gaertner, H. Earle, C. A. Williams, D. H. McDonell, D. McMullen and wife, Miss Cheason, Miss Runkle, Miss Pachon, C. White, Mrs. Capt. Penton, Miss Taylor, D. J. Latimer, Miss Eldridge, Jas. Goss, C. A. Butler, Mrs. Capt. Horne, Mrs. Maynard.

Passengers per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver: J. Lambert, Mr. Newman, E. Guerier, C. Niglan, C. Campbell, P. Lloyd, W. A. Brady, Mrs. Brady, W. A. Walden, R. H. Douglas, H. Barker, Mrs. Rooke, Annie McNeely, Matthew Lynch, C. W. Helmer and wife, Mrs. Lawson, Morice Farr, Mrs. Casey, W. B. Skillen., H. McKenzie, Fred Patton, G. Z. Legg, J. Peacock, E. L. Jackson, A. E. Still, H. G. Wilson, F. Hacking, J. N. Henderson, D. S. Gray, E. Rogers, M. Martin, J. W. Devlin, F. A. Wickett, Miss Edwards, Miss McKenzie, F. R. Stewart, Mrs. Ettershank, A. C Martin, E. Maude, E. H. Fletcher, W. J. Gallagher, Alex. Robinson, Jno. Shuttleworth, Jas. Gaudin.

Passengers per steamer Queen from San Francisco: E. Thomas, J. Gurrie, J. Walsh, J. Babcock, J. S. Morrison.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Majestic from the Sound: Mundy, Lenz & Leiser, J. Piercey & Co., Collector of Customs, Capt. Gaudin, Hinton Elec. Co., Marine Iron Works, Fell & Co., Estate Thos. McNeely, L. Goodacre, Hickman Tye Hdw. Co., J. S. Gibson, Vic. Lumber Mfg. Co.

Consignees per steamer Queen from San Francisco: A. Ohlsen, A. Schuster, B. C. Elec. Ry. Co, C. J. V. Sproul, E. G. Prior, F. R. Stewart, Giant Powder Co., Hinton Elec. Co., H. J. Brady, J. Barnsley & Co., J. Caughlin, J. B. Babcock, Jos. T. Cardoza, J Sluggett & Sons, Marine Iron Wws., Mowat & Wallace, N. Winch, On Hing Bros., S. Schmidt & Hanke, P. Englehardt, Pither & Leiser, Pope Stationery Co., R. W. Clark, S. J. Pitts, S. Leiser & Co., Speed Bros., Skene Lowe, Saunders Grocery C., T. M. Borgshaw, Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Wilson Bros., Watson & McGregor, Wells, Fargo & Co., Yuen Ling, A. Howe, F. Dallies, D. De Bernardi & Co., E. J. Quelnell, Hamilton Powder Co, Lim Kee, Sing Kee Brown & McGregor A E. McLean, Hang On Jan., S. Fader & Co., Wing Sang.

YOU NEEDN'T.

You needn't keep on feeling distressed after eating, nor belching, nor experiencing nausea between meals.

In other words, you needn't keep on being dyspeptic, and you certainly shouldn't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it strengthens and tones the stompach, perfects digestion, creates a normal appetite, and builds up the whole system.

W. C. T. U.

The coast of Vancouver Island has this winter been visited with terrible storms and much loss of life and property has occurred; but in many cases shipwrecks from mysterious reasons are notified, and it occurs to numbers of persons that the fact of there being drinking bars on board would probably solve the reasons for many disasters of which we read. It seems entirely inadequate to urge that stringent regulations are issued by owning companies against either officers or men of their ships approaching them, we need hardly point out that where passengers are served unlimitedly, those to whom they choose to give bottles or spirits, no rules can prevent their having them. And we are also aware that owing to the intricacies of these waters, steamboat and other owners are almost compelled to employ or keep in their employment navigators who, every passenger knows, to be men addicted to drink to a more or less serious extent, merely because of the limited number with any knowledge of these waters. Consequently it is a very common occurrence for a man dismissed from one vessel for downright drunkenness, directly afterwards to be found as captain or pilot of another, sailing from these ports. If, as is strongly surmised, vessels are lost through intemperate actions, the owners would find it more to their benefit to have no bars on board, and their ships safe, than any little profits arising from retailing spirits, and assuredly adding greatly to the comfort and sense of security of nine out of ten of the passengers whose lives are entrusted to the captain and crew. Also we know as a fact that many excursionists refrain from availing themselves of a pleasant trip, on ascertaining that a bar will be open on the vessel by which they contemplated sailing.

The foregoing evil is only one of the very many the Women's Christian Temperance union are endeavoring to combat, especially as in these days we all have so many relatives and friends passing to and fro.

The W. C. T. U. meets at 3 p.m. on Thursday, at the Refuge Home, Cormorant street, and friends of the cause are cordially invited.—Com.

A PARLOR GAME.

A geographical party was the form which one of the holiday entertainments assumed. Everybody was asked to come representing by costume or decoration "some place on the map." When all were assembled, time was called, and every member of the company provided with a piece of paper, bearing numbers from 1 to 48, the number assembled, each paper in addition being designated by one of the numbers as the identity of its owner. One hour was allowed for guesses, each guess to be set against the list number corresponding to the number of the person whose insignia was thought to be disciphered. A strict enforcement of the rule of "no assistance" was made that the contest might be perfectly fair. At the end of the hour papers were signed, and all were collected, a committee of two taking the count. Prizes were awarded to the man and woman making the greatest number of correct guesses, and consolation prizes for the least number. A part of the fun was to select emblems that were misleading. One young man carried around a box of soil, with a large capital F partly imbedded in it. "F—in—land," Finland, was what he intended to represent, but a number of guesses read it, "F—in—earth," Firth. A slender glass bottle, half full of water in which floated a holly berry, was correctly guessed Waterbury by some, but others read it Clearwater and Springwater. A large capital C cut out of white paper was instantly guessed at a first glance, and was down on every paper as White Sea; its correct reading was, however, "Bearing C," Bering Sea. A card on which was printed twenty-four letters of the alphabet meant" R E gone," Oregon. A yellowish A cut from cardboard and pinned half way down a lady's skirt was "Buff—A—low," Buffalo. Another young woman confused the guessers with three skeleton letters, D E L, worn as a tiara around her hair. Everybody promptly put it down as indicating 'Del—I—Wear,' Delaware. Instead, it read Delhi. The contest made such merriment, and it is particularly suited to a company of young and old, as children fresh from geography lessons are quite as apt as the elders, if not more so, at correct guessing.

Not an Enthusiast—Is he a golf enthusiast? Oh, no. He pretends to be, but he isn't. How do you know? Why, he gives up playing when the thermometer gets down to zero.—Chicago Evening Post.

On the Ark.—This is tough luck, said Ham, mournfully, as he leaned out over the side of the ark. What's wrong now? queried Shem. Why, all this water to fish in, replied Ham, and only two fishin' worms on board.—Ohio State Journal.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Don't drink Jesse Moore whisky unless you want the best.

A Scotch lawyer was well reproved when, seated by a lady fully aware of her own plain looks, having bowed to his hostess in giving the toast, "Honest men and bonnie lasses," she rejoined, raising her own glass, "We may both drink that toast, since it refers to neither of us.—Tit-Bits.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRHAL IN NATURE.

Catarrhal Diseases are Most Prevalent in Winter.

IS THERE NO WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THEM?

Pe-ru-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

There are some things which are as sure as fate, and can be relied on to occur to at least one-half of the human family unless means are taken to prevent.

First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds.

Second, colds not promptly cured are sure to cause catarrh.

Third, catarrh improperly treated is sure to make life short and miserable.

Catarrh spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion.

It pervades every part of the human body, head, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs.

That Peruna cures catarrh wherever located is attested by the following testimonials sent entirely unsolicited to Dr. Hartman by grateful men and women who have been cured by Peruna:

Catarrh of The Head.

Mr. D. R. Ramsey writes in a recent letter from Pine Bluff, Ark., the following:

"My son, Leon Ramsey, four years of age, suffered with catarrh of the head for eighteen or twenty months. He took one bottle of your Peruna and could hear as good as ever."—D. R. RAMSEY.

Catarrh of The Nose.

Mr. Herman Ehlke, 952 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"I am entirely cured of my catarrh of the nose by your Peruna. My case was a severe one."—Herman Ehlke.

Catarrh of The Throat.

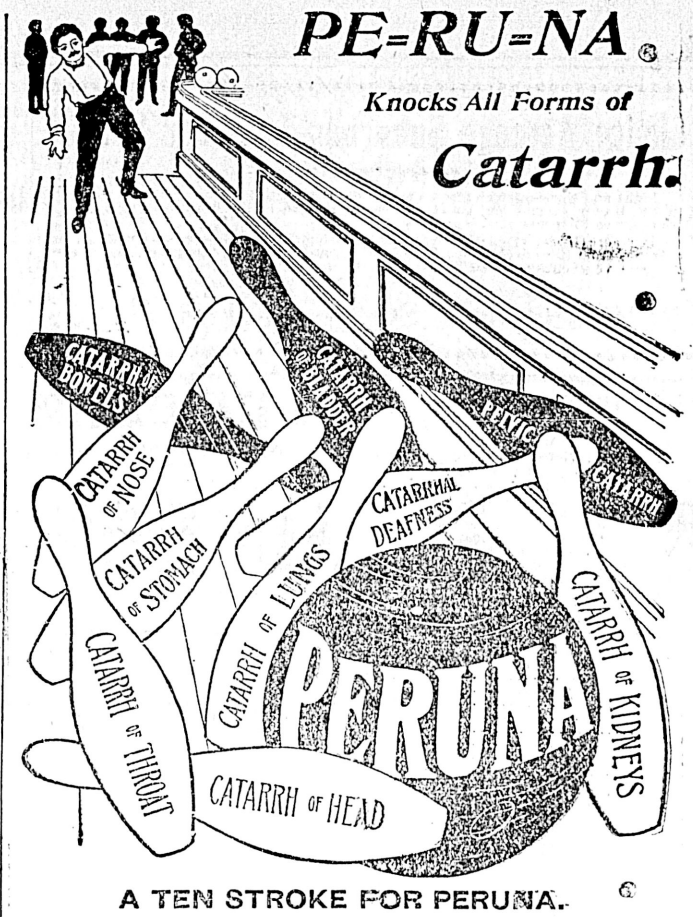
B. H. Runyan, Salesville, O., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the throat for five years. I was induced to try Peruna. I have used five bottles and am perfectly well."—B. H. Runyan.

Catarrh of The Ear.

Mr. Archie Godin, 188 Beech street, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"Peruna has cured me of catarrh of the middle ear. I feel better than I have for several years."—Archie Godin.



A TEN STROKE FOR PERUNA.

Catarrh of The Lungs.

Mrs. Emilie Kirckhoff, Ada, Minn., writes:

"Through a violent cold contracted last winter, I became afflicted with catarrh of the nose, which in a short time affected my lungs. I took Peruna which cured me thoroughly. I now feel better than I have for forty years."—Mrs. Emilie Kirckhoff.

Catarrh of The Bladder.

Mr. John Smith, 311 S. Third street, Atchison, Kan., writes:

"I was troubled with catarrh of the urethra and bladder for two years. At the time I wrote to you I was under the care of my home doctor, and had been for four months.

"I followed your directions but two months, and can say Peruna cured me of that trouble."—John Smith.

Catarrh of The Bowels.

Mr. Henry Entzion, South Bend, Ind., writes:

"The doctor said I had catarrh of the bowels and I took his medicine, but with no relief. I was getting worse all the time.

"Before I had taken a half bottle of Peruna I felt like a new man."—Henry Entzion.

Catarrh of The Kidneys.

Peter J. Unger, Hawley, Pa., writes:

"I think that I am perfectly cured of catarrh of the kidneys by Peruna, as I have no trouble of any kind."—Peter J. Unger.

Catarrh of The Stomach.

A. W. Graves, of Hammond, Ind., writing to Dr. Hartman, says:

"I am well of catarrh of the stomach after suffering two years. I have taken five bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin and I feel like a new man now."—A. W. Graves.

Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss Katie Lochman, Lafayette, Ind., writes:

"I had pelvic catarrh, pain in the abdomen, back, had stomach trouble and headache caused by catarrh. I followed your directions; took Peruna and Manalin according to directions, and how happy I feel that I am relieved of such a distressing ailment."—Miss Katie Lochman.

A book on the cure of la grippe and catarrh in all stages and phases sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

A Special Offer in Carpets At WEILER BROS.

WE offer you a line of useful Brussels Carpeting, in pretty and effective colorings. Beautiful soft Axminsters and rich Crossley Velvets, together with a few Wiltons and Tapestries at greatly reduced prices, in order that our shelves may be cleared for new goods now on the way.

We offer you nothing but clean goods. No damaged or shop-worn floor-coverings in our store. We do not accumulate unsalable goods, but prefer to sacrifice and give our patrons the advantage, rather than keep the goods from season to season.

This is an opportunity seldom offered to you.

NOTE---If you don't want your carpets made up right away, we will keep the patterns you select until you are ready to have them made and laid.

Sale will commence Tuesday, January 21st.

Don't miss our ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE. See our bargains in WINTER SUITS for Men and Boys' MACKINTOSHES, PEA JACKETS CRAVENETTE and RIGBY WATERPROOFS, OVERCOATS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, SHIRTS, ETC.

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

68-70 YATES STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

Choice Acreage Suburban Lots For Sale.

Eight and three-quarter acres, situate on the Victoria Arm. This is close to the tramway, and has about an acre of rock on it, the balance being good land. Price $100 per acre.

Ten acres (nearly) on the Burnside and Saanich Cross Roads, also with an entrance from the Carey Road. This is a good piece of property, and is for sale very cheap. Price $850.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 18.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

A disturbance is developing on the Washington coast and the barometric pressure is low over the greater portion of the North Pacific slope and the Canadian Northwest Provinces. Cloudy and threatening weather is general west of the Rockies. Light rain has fallen in California and snow is falling at Baker City, Oregon. In the Northwest the weather is fair and moderately cold.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	36	44
New Westminster	36	40
Kamloops	30	36
Barkerville	16	26
Calgary	14	38
Winnipeg	—2	20
Portland, Ore	40	42
San Francisco, Cal	44	54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time.) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, chiefly cloudy and threatening with occasional rain today or Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, cloudy and threatening, with rain today or Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	40	Mean	40
Noon	43	Highest	44
5 p.m.	42	Lowest	36

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles north.
Noon ..... 12 miles northeist.
5 p.m. ..... 8 miles north.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.916
Corrected 29.947

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.94

THE MISSING CONDOR.

No Further News Has Been Received of the Overdue Warship.

Not since the days of the rebellion in Hawaii have Victorians looked forward with such anxiety for the coming of the liner from Honolulu, as for the arrival of the Moana, due on Tuesday from the islands, for then those who are hopeful for the safety of the overdue Condor expect that the liner will bring news of the missing vessel. The last news received was that sent from San Francisco to the naval officers of this station—the news which the Times continues, incorrectly, to allege never came—and it was on January 10 that these advices left Honolulu, five days earlier than those expected on Tuesday. There is no question, other than that of the evening paper, regarding the arrival of these advices. The statements of the Colonist in that regard were correct, the Times to the contrary notwithstanding. The Colonist also received private advices and the Associated Press despatch followed, telling the same anxiety-provoking news. The Alameda left Honolulu on the same date as the Moana, and if she reaches San Francisco first the report regarding the arrival or non-arrival of the Condor will come from there.

Eagles grand masquerade ball, February 14. *

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of January, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	W.	..1 15	4.2	8 04	8.7	16 40	4.8	21 32	5.6
2	Th	..1 46	5.1	8 34	8.7	17 34	4.1		
3	F.	..		9 05	8.8	18 12	3.5		
4	Sa	..		9 38	8.8	18 43	3.1		
5	S.	..		10 13	8.9			19 12	2.6
6	M.	..4 40	7.7	5 30	7.7	10 51	8.9	19 40	2.3
7	Tu	..5 25	7.9	6 36	7.9	11 27	8.9	20 07	2.0
8	W	..5 58	8.1	7 29	8.0	12 01	8.9	20 35	1.7
9	Th	..6 24	8.1	8 19	8.0	12 33	8.9	21 06	1.6
0	F.	..6 40	8 1	9 08	7.9	13 06	8.7	21 40	1.7
1	Sa	..6 48	8.6	9 58	7.7	13 42	8.4	22 17	1.9
2	S.	...6 33	8.0	10 50	7.4	14 23	8.0	22 56	2.3
3	M.	..6 39	8.1	11 46	6.9	15 14	7.5	23 37	2.9
14	Tu	..6 56	8.3	12 51	6.4	16 59	6.8	.....	
15	W.	..0 19	3.6	7 19	8.5	14 00	5.6	19 06	6.2
16	Th	..0 58	4.4	7 45	8.7	15 08	4.7	21 27	5.9
17	F	...1 36	5.3	0 14	9.0			16 09	3.8
18	Sa	..0 06	6.2	2 24	6.1	8 47	9.3	17 04	3.0
19	S.	..2 30	6.8	3 25	6.8	9 25	9.5	17 52	2.2
20	M.	..3 21	7.4	4.36	7.3	10 09	9.6	18 35	1.5
21	Tu	..3 57	7.8	5 49	7.6	10 59	9.7	19 16	1.1
22	W	..4 27	8.0	6 53	7.6	11 51	9.6	19 56	0.9
23	Th	..4 48	8.1	7 51	7.5	12 44	9.4	20 35	1.0
24	F.	..5 02	8.1	8 45	7.1	13 38	9.0	21 13	1.3
25	Sa	..5 11	8 1	9 39	6.8	14 33	8.5	21 52	1.9
26	S.	..5 24	8.2	10 35	6.4	15 30	7.9	22 32	2.6
27	M.	..5 41	8.3	11 34	5.9	16 33	7.1	23 13	3.4
28	Tu	..6 03	8.4	12 38	5.5	17 51	6.5	23 52	4.2
29	W.	..6 31	8.5	13 51	5.0	19 36	6.0	.....	
30	Th	..0 29	5.0	7 04	8.6	15 00	4.5	22 54	5.8
31	F.	..1 03	5.8	7 38	8.6	16 20	4.0	.....	

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

W. T. HARDAKER

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— OF —

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, at 2 p. m., at Salerooms, 77, 79 and 80 Douglas St. Particulars later.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

COMMENTS ON PREMIER'S LETTER

Extracts From the Provincial Press in Regard to Published Statement.

Vancouver Province, Jan. 13.

"The policy enunciated by Premier Dunsmuir by his communication to the people of British Columbia published in to-day's issue, bring the present political situation in the province to a climax, and may be regarded as the government's gage to its opponents. Considered simply on its inherent merits, it is a particularly interesting and important document and is deserving of the most careful and dispassionate analysis. It touches more or less in detail every question demanding the consideration of any administration which earnestly desires the best interests of the people.

"One feature of the pronouncement which will at once strike every reader is its absolute frankness and the straightforward manner in which every question referred to is handled. There is no atempt at concealment as to the position of the government in every matter in which the province is vitally interested; no juggling with words, no ambiguity in statement or promise. Everything is clear, so clear in fact that it leaves no possibility of a charge of hidden motives behind the action of the Premier. The conditions at present obtaining and all the incidents leading up to them are so frankly set down that no room is left for denial by those to whose interests it would be to represent them in a different light. In this and in other respects the Premier has taken the wind completely out of the sails of the opposition and left it where it cannot fail to become the scoff of the province. But he has done more than this; he has justified his past conduct of the administration, and has shown that amid all the clamor raised against the government by self-seeking politicians and the agents of monopolies he and his colleagues have been true to the interests of the country, and have been guarding its treasury against the assaults of irresponsible freebooters.

"If not the most important portions of his pronouncement, at least those which are of greatest present interest, are those dealing with the duty of the Dominion, the government's railway policy and redistribution and in these, the Premier leaves little to be said which could reasonably be given in the scope of a letter to the people. They are dealt with comprehensively enough and in sufficient detail to furnish us with a grasp of the facts, and show us exactly where the government stands in regard to them.

"That greater assistance should be rendered to the province by the Federal government is beyond question. This assistance is our due, not only because of the large revenues derived from British Columbia, but because of the impossibility, owing to the comparative smallness of our population, and the physical conditions of the country of easily administering our revenue. It is our due, too, because of the immense resources which the province possesses and which it is the duty of the whole Dominion to assist in developing for the benefit of the people at large. Mr. Dunsmuir very pertinently says:

"The public must understand that with our limited financial resources, and with so much of our revenues alienated to the Dominion, this or any other government would bankrupt the province if it aided all the railways proposed and got nothing from them in return. Few people realize that about four times the amount of revenue goes to Ottawa from British Columbia, that is received from all sources in the province by the Provincial Treasury, and we only get a little over one-third back in the way of subsidies and appropriations. How then are we to build all the railways, bonus ship building and open up and develop all the immense country that is promised by our opponents, if the Terms of Union are not to be readjusted, and we are not to receive a much larger share of what we contribute to the Dominion."

"The proposal made to the Dominion Cabinet for a convention between the two governments to review the whole facts of the case and by a fair, open and important investigation arrive at a readjustment, will meet the approval of the people of British Columbia.

"The government's railway policy, as set forth by the Premier cannot fail to meet with the most cordial approval of the people. It must obtain the support of the present opposition in the Assembly, as it is the policy proclaimed by them only rendered sane and practicable. It certainly leaves the agents of the corporations and their "rooters" without reason for a sound. The policy is broadly laid down in the following words:

"As an earnest of our desire, now that we have a definite knowledge of the proposed route via Hope Mountain, to afford direct communication to the Southern Interior, and in order that competition may be maintained without discrimination to railway interests, the government has made a proposal to join hands with the Dominion government to build the line over the Hope mountain into the Similkameen, as a joint government undertaking, and give all railways full and equal running powers over it upon certain terms, the same as is proposed in the case of the New Westminster bridge."

"On the question of redistribution, the Premier's promise of a bill which will consult the interests of all sections will suffice to allay present discontent and agitation, and the fullest justice may confidently be expected from the manner in which other matters have been handled.

"The many other subjects which are referred to are dealt with in the same frank spirit as that in which he has treated the railway policy. On the whole the announcement is a statesmanlike one, and is a complete answer to the opponents of the government."

Vancouver News-Advertiser, Jan. 14.

"That British Columbia has not received its proper share of the appropriations made in aid of railway construction, no one will dispute, and Mr. Dunsmuir in setting this forth is merely reiterating what has been insisted on in the Legislature and press of the province for a number of years. In pressing this demand on the attention of the Federal government, Mr. Dunsmuir or any other provincial premier, will find practically unanimous support throughout British Columbia, since it cannot be disputed that, for one reason or another, this province has not been fairly treated at Ottawa, whether Conservatives or Liberals were in power.

As we have said, although the Premier has thought fit to address himself directly to the electorate on the eve of the meeting of their representatives, we do not think that it would be of any advantage to go fully into all the numerous phases of the railway situation at this time, since neither in Mr. Dunsmuir's letter nor from other sources has any more information been thrown upon the subject than was given in the debates during the last session of the Legislature. There is still no indication that this subsidy question has been regarded by anyone from the financial point of view—as regards the ability of the taxpayers to bear the heavy burden that the addition of several millions to the present provincial debt would involve. On the contrary, if we understand a reference in Mr. Dunsmuir's letter rightly, it is suggested that in addition to the $5,000,000 proposed to be borrowed by the act passed last session, a further subsidy is proposed for the Canadian Northern railway, which with the mileage of that enterprise in British Columbia would add something between one and two millions more to the burdens of the taxpayers. That road will be heavily subsidized by the Dominion, and will, whether British Columbia subsidize it or not, be continued to the Coast since one of the main objects of its promoters would not otherwise be achieved. We cannot, therefore, but view with serious apprehension the possible disastrous results to provincial finances of the present inclination to load down the province with debt for the benefit of railway promoters. We are confident that if the government will insist on carrying on provincial affairs on such methods as Mr. Dunsmuir would employ in his own business, that we shall see the railways built without such additions to the taxpayers' burdens as are now suggested."

New Westminster Columbian, Jan. 14.

"In his letter to the people of British Columbia, the Hon. James Dunsmuir does not deal with the burning question of provincial politics—whether or not the ministry can still depend on the support of a majority of the House, and to this extent, of course, the Premier's address will come short of the expectations of those who have turned to it with curiosity for an authoritative statement on a moot point. But what the letter lacks in politics it makes up in information on the matters of business to which the attention of the government has been directed during the recess.

"To this section of the province the most important of these is the earnestly looked for connection with the Similkameen and the Boundary country. It is gratifying to note that the early provision of the railway continues to be the fixed policy of the government, and that since the response to the invitation to the corporations has not been satisfactory, the ministry have it in contemplation to build as a government work the most difficult section of the road—that is, across the Hope mountains. As Mr. Dunsmuir says, the province could not think of undertaking this work without the co-operation of the Dominion, and there is as yet no assurance that this co-operation can be secured; but the very fact that the government show this inclination to build the road themselves, is apt to stimulate the railway corporations to put in counter propositions.

Incidentally, Mr. Dunsmuir refers to the Fraser river bridge, and it will be noted with special pleasure here that the Premier considers it a matter of certainty. The bugbear has been held up persistently before the people of this city, that the bridge was to be given as the price of the surrender of the independence of the constituency or withheld as a punishment for the free exercise of the individual franchise. No authority has ever been produced for these threats, and that they were altogether unwarranted by anything in the mind of the government is made evident by Mr. Dunsmuir's letter.

Though the life of the present government remains in jeopardy because of the breach in its own party and the necessity for dependence on politicians with whom constancy has not been a virtue, the ministers should be accorded cheerfully the credit that is theirs for having made so earnest an effort to deal with the greater problems of provincial development.

Rossland Miner, Jan. 7.

Premier Dunsmuir has addressed a letter to the electors of British Columbia which will furnish much food for discussion for the next few weeks. He outlines a policy which, if he is enabled to carry it into effect, would undoubtedly redound to the betterment of conditions in the province.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

UNRESERVED TRADE SALE!

OF

21 CRATES OF ASSORTED NEW STYLES OF EARTHENWARE

From Messrs. Thos. Hughes & Son, Longport, Staffordshire.

Ex. SPRINGBANK

(Just landed.)

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

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At 11 o'clock a.m.

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Near Yates Street.

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JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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— ON —

Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2 p.m.

— BY —

We are instructed to remove from Westhome, E & N. Railway, and sell by auction as above,

Elegant Modern Furniture, &c

Comprising: Handsome Polished Birch Bureau, very fine Mahogany Bureau and Washstand, handsome Cherry do., 3 Iron Beds, 3 Extension Wire Mattresses, very handsome Mahogany Settee in Silk Brocatelle, Arm Chair en suite, handsome Turkish Lounge in Velvet, Mahogany Parlor Suite, 5 Pieces, in Silk Tapestry, Tables and Chairs, Oil Paintings and other Pictures, Black Oak Occasional Table, Wanger Sewing Machine, 12 large Arm Chairs, one Ore Show Stand, two Show Cases and Table, Marble Top Table, two Dining Room Coal Heaters, one Bedroom do., one large Fern Case, etc., etc.

This is elegant furniture bought 3 months ago. Nearly all the lots are large, consequently the auctioneer can include in the same sale a limited quantity of other furniture, provided it is sent in at once. This sale is without the slightest reserve.

Furniture and merchandise bought outright for cash or sold on commission.

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HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTORTED APOLOGY.

An eminent politician and his wife were lately entertaining at luncheon a lady who brought with her a little girl. During the meal the child helped herself to something that was handed around, tasted it, and left it on the plate. Her mother, horror-struck, said, "That is very rude; you should apologize to Lady ——." Whereupon the conscience-stricken infant murmured, through her tears, "I didn't mean to be rude. I wouldn't have taken any if I had known how nasty it was." Surely a model for all extorted apologies.—Manchester Guardian.

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The LEADING AUCTIONEERS

Are always successful. We want to have

A TALK ABOUT OUR BUSINESS

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Sent to our rooms for sale can be displayed as well as in an ordinary residence, and will sell equally as well. The rooms are in the best business block in the city; they are warm, comfortable and clean. It is much more convenient to attend sales in our salerooms than in a residence, because there is not the crowding from one room to another. Our rooms are noted for sales of the best class of Furniture. We never allow goods to accumulate, but clear them out at each sale.

WE BUY FURNISHED HOUSES

As a convenience for people giving up housekeeping. We always prefer sales on commission, but when that is not desired we will buy for spot cash, Furniture and Merchandise up to any amount.

WE TRANSACT CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS LOANS

Of every kind for our clients, arrange loans on furniture, buy railway and steamboat transportation, pack the goods to be taken away, haul them to wharf and attend to all details in connection therewith.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

In your business we buy or sell the surplus stock you don't want.

WE REALIZE THE BEST PRICES

For your Furniture, Farm Stock and Merchandise, because we know our business and have had 17 years practical experience.

WE MAKE SETTLEMENTS

24 hours after the sale and you have no difficulty in getting your money, AND ALL OF IT. Also an itemized list of goods sold and never since we have been in business has there been a discrepancy between the list furnished by us and the goods sent to us, for sale, even to the value of 50 cents. We solicit your business.

We will try to please you. We have many letters from people for whom we have sold expressing their kind appreciation of our efforts. We intend to make the year 1902 a record year.

AUCTION

Under instructions from John E. Whiteside, Esq., I will sell on the premises, No. 5, Whittaker street,

Thursday, January 23, at 2 p.m.

His Desirable and Well Kept

Household Furniture,

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Viz: Oak Tables, Willow Couch, Brass and Iron Beds; Hair and Wool Mattresses; Ash Bedroom Suite; Blankets; Sheets; Table Linen; Counterpanes; Curtains; Blinds; Carpets; New Linoleum; Matting; Hand Painted China Tea Service; Lamps; Cutlery; Glassware; Crockery; Ex. Dining Tables; H. B. Chairs; Toilet Sets; Pictures; Bamboo Book Cases; Up. Arm Chairs; Capital Range; Lot New Granite and Enamel Ware; Box Tools; Garden Hose and Tools; Step Ladder, etc., etc.

Terms Cash.

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Tel. 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

Keast's Livery Stables

DUNCANS, B. C.

Single and double rigs at short notice. Until further notice on and after 1st January, 1902.

Mt. Sicker Stage

Will only run on Tuesdays and Fridays from Duncans, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

New Vancouver Coal Co

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Coal Mined by White Labor

New Wellington Coal

Sack or Lump . . $6.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the City Limits.

KINGHAM & CO.

34 Broad St., corner Trounce Alley.
Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St.
Telephone Calls — Wharf, 647.
Office, 694.

FERNIE IS QUARANTINED.

Regulations Issued For Dealing With the Smallpox Epidemic There.

An extra of the British Columbia Gazette, published on Friday, gives the following regulations for dealing with the outbreak of smallpox at the town of Fernie, East Kootenay, which were approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on Friday:

"On account of the outbreak of smallpox in the town of Fernie it is hereby proclaimed:

"That the town is in a state of quarantine until further notice. That no person shall be allowed to leave the town under any circumstances whatsoever. That all meetings in churches, lodges and schools and other public gatherings are hereby prohibited. That no person shall under any circumstances hold any conversation whatsoever with any person quarantined, and no person under quarantine shall attempt to break same or communicate with any outsider. Any hotel-keeper, lodging-house keeper or householder suspecting, knowing, or having good reason to believe that any person residing upon or frequenting his premises is ill or suffering from a rash of any description, shall at once notify the Medical Health Officer, giving the name and occupation of, and other particulars necessary to properly identify, such person. Any person having a rash on his body shall notify the Medical Health Officer on the first appearance of same. Under authority of the Health act, it is hereby declared that all and every person not having a certificate of recent successful vaccination dated within one year, and further not being able to give proof of same to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, shall be at once vaccinated. After a period of seven (7) days from this date any person refusing to present to any public officer, who may demand it, proof of vaccination, shall be liable to the prescribed penalties under the Health act.

"Penalties under the Health act:—

"Any person who violates any of the provisions of this proclamation is liable to a fine of $100 and to six (6) months' imprisonment."

NATIVE SONS.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made For the Coming Ball.

It is safe to prophesy that the Native Sons' ball, to be held on the 7th of next month, will be noteworthy in all the features usually included in a great social function. All the arrangements for appropriate decorations, music and menu are in the hands of energetic committees, and most satisfactory progress is reported. The decorations are to be on a lavish scale, original electrical devices having been planned by Thos. Watson, the fire chief, who is an expert in the mysteries of the modern illuminant. Everything is being done to score a special success in respect to the music. Bandmaster Finn has been engaged to supply the orchestra, and he has been requested, in addition to the best of the local musicians, to obtain a violinist from some of the Sound cities or Portland. Mr. Arnold, the well known pianist, of Nanaimo, will also be secured, if possible, to play the extras. The orchestra will include two violins, two cornets, clarinet, flute, 'cello, bass viol, trombone, piano, drums, etc.

The following general committee has been appointed to look after the various features of the ball: F. B. Pemberton, W. A. Ward, L. S. V. York, H. F. Briggs, W. H. Langley, Frank Higgins, Wm. E. Moresby, Jos. E. Wilson, J. Stuart Yates, George E. Powell, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, Geo. T. Fox, E. H. Henley, E. P. Johnston, Arthur E. Haynes, Chas. Gardiner, Dr. Herman Robertson, J. A. McTavish, Harrie Ross, Chas. Work, Lindley Crease, M. A. Wylde, H. G. Dalby, T. Arnott Kerr, G. H. Barnard, Jas. Fletcher, L. J. Quagliotti, Wm. A. Lawson, Thos. Watson, R. H. Pooley, S. Sea, jr. (treasurer), S. D. Schultz (secretary.)

THE AGONY OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

Did you ever pass a single night in wakeful misery, tossing and rolling in bed, trying in vain to sleep and longing for morning to come? Can you imagine the torture of spending night after night in this way, each succeeding night growing worse and worse? This is the most dreaded symptom of nervous exhaustion and debility. You can be gradually and thoroughly cured of sleeplessness by the up-building influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It cures in Nature's way, by creating new nerve cells and restoring lost vitality.

MONEY

To loan in sums from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars, on approved security at lowest rates.

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Speed, Promptitude, Accuracy, No Delays, You Get your Answer Instantaneously.

Do you want to avoid that business trip and thus save time and money?
Do you want to order goods, and be sure of shipment today?
Do you want to talk with friends at home?
Do you wish for any reason, a personal interview with parties at a distance? Then use

The Long Distance Telephone

Tariff from Victoria for Two Minutes' Conversation:

To Sidney	10	cents
To Saanichton	10	"
To Goldstream	10	"
To Sooke Lake	20	"
To Shawnigan Lake (Strathcona)	25	"
To Shawnigan Lake (Keenig's)	25	"
To Duncans	30	"
To Chemainus	35	"
To Ladysmith	40	"
To Nanaimo	50	"

You can easily transmit 30 words in ¼ of a minute.

(Equal to 240 words in two minutes.)

Try the following 30 words:—"I did not telegraph, fearing you were out of town. Could not spare the time to go up on the train. Must have your decision now, so called you by telephone."

H. W. KENT
General Superintendent.

Fit-Reform Stock-Taking Sale

Progressing wonderfully! Short men, Stout men and tall slim men can be fitted as well as men of regular build.

Some special values this week in Raincoats. The balance of our $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 Raincoats we are selling at $7.00.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

VICTORIA, B. C.

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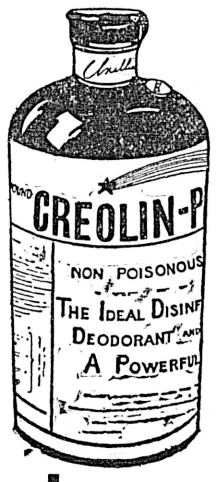

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Is the best ally medical science has in fighting smallpox and similar infectious diseases. Creolin-Pearson will prevent the disease from spreading by destroying the death-bringing germs and cleansing their breeding places. It is dangerous only to germs, vermin and odours.

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Sole Agents for Canada.

Similkameen Valley Coal Company, Limited.

Stock Now $1.00 per Share. After February 15th the Company will Withdraw Sale of Shares in B. C.

Lots for sale in the coming city of Ashnola, situated on the banks of the Similkameen River, on the company's land. Waterworks and electric light systems will be in full running order in Ashnola before spring. Hotels, Brewery and Business Blocks and residences now in course of erection. You can buy one of these lots NOW at from $175 to $225. When Similkameen Valley Coal is put on the market they will be worth ten times this amount.

Plans of Townsite may be seen at Office of Official Broker.

J. E. CHURCH, Official Broker

14 Trounce Ave. Victoria, B. C.

WORDS, SOME TRUE AND SOME FALSE USES

THESE are days in which words are being put to an infinite number of small and momentary uses, but are being poured into few great literary moulds. The wear and tear of the language is serious, and it behooves us to repair all ravages and errors with the diligence of spiders. Fortunately, there are willing minds for such work. Books having for their aim rectification of speech have been common of late years, and(have rarely escaped attention. One such is before us. In "Words and Phrase: True and False Use in English" (McClurg, Chicago), Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald essays, not without ability, to set the scribbler right. Mr. Fitzgerald's formal qualifications are less important than those which declare themselves in his well-wrought pages, but he tells us that the words and misuses of words with which he deals suggested themselves to him "during the years that he was assistant editor of the North American Review and Forum." Oddly enough, in stating this qualification, Mr. Fitzgerald himself falls—as we think—into verbal error, such error as any practised writer may not hope to avoid entirely. "The years that he was assistant editor." What of the "that" in this phrase? We do not think that it can be made to do duty for "when," "in which," or "during which." It is a small matter, and we only mention it to show that in this department of sin, as in others more serious, the serpent is more subtile than any beast of the field. The best of us may fall, and we do.

For this very reason, and because our space suggests it, we shall confine ourselves to Mr. Fitzgerald's chapter on "Ignorantisms in Words and Phrases." By ignorantisms Mr. Fitzgerald means the solecisms of persons who are presumed to be educated, and not the vulgarisms of the uneducated. Surely the two designations might be interchanged with a gain rather than a loss of appropriateness. The mistakes which Mr. Fitzgerald proceeds to point out are of the nature of lapses, and seem more allied to vulgarisms than to ignorance. But there, Mr. Fitzgerald does excellent service, and we shall run through his more interesting criticisms with a light pen.

We are glad that he condemns the quite incorrect word caption, used, as it frequently is in American papers, in the sense of heading or title. A New York paper was good enough to congratulate us recently on an article in which it said the writer maintained the promise held out in his ingenious "caption." The word caption has nothing to do with caput or capitulum, but is a derivation of captio, meaning to seize. It carries a secondary meaning of seizure by fraud or deceit, as when Lord Bacon wrote in the "Advancement of Learning": "It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for caption and contradiction." Yet in America they talk of the caption of Genesis I, or of an article under the caption of "A New Force in Politics." And dictionaries calmly record this meaning without protest. It cannot, however, be too clearly understood that a dictionary is no infallible court of appeal in such matters. Most dictionaries record all meanings as they find them, good and bad. Nor is a standard author the umpire in a question of the use or misuse of a word. The public mind is quite at sea in its methods of solving such doubts. A man has written a word or phrase of which the correctness is disputed. To defend himself he flies to the dictionary and shows you with triumph the definition he has adopted. You refuse the appeal, and he rushes to Shakespeare or Addison, and again returns in a triumphant, not to say scornful, mood. But his defence is not necessarily good, even now. The appeal to logic is higher, and even then there is the appeal to taste—the taste not of past ages, but of the age we live in. We are no more to take a bad phrase from Shakespeare than we are to eat our food with our fingers, as probably Shakespeare did. His sanction for the misuse of a decent word is no more valid than his sanction for the correct use of an obscene word.

Taking Mr. Fitzgerald's little homilies as they come, we approve his remarks on the word tantalize, which does not mean, as many seem to think, to tease or worry in any and every way, but only by presenting something that is desired and then frustrating the attempt to possess it. The word is a crystallization of the story of Tantalus, who perished of hunger, with fruit hung just above him, and of thirst, with water round his neck. The word is correctly used by Dryden in

> Thy vain desires at strife
> Within themselves have tantaliz'd thy life.

And by Thackeray in "Vanity Fair:"

> The major was going on in his tantalizing way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.

The distinction between trivial and trifling is often lost. Trivial is an abstract quality. A book may be trivial, its sales trifling. The word fruition has for a long time been losing its special and delicate meaning by being employed to denote fruit, fruitage or the process of bearing fruit. "When the scheme comes to fruition" is a common phrase which ought not to pass. Mr. Plowden used the word rightly the other day when a man pleaded that he had got drunk because he had just obtained work which he was anxious to take up immediately. He had laid bricks, he said, since he was a child, and wished to go to work. Mr. Plowden humorously told him to go and lay bricks as fast as he could; he would not stand between him and the fruition of his dearest hopes. Here fruition means the enjoyment of fruit. In like manner Sir Thomas Browne wrote: "Let the fruition of things bless the possession of them." It is perhaps unnecessary to gird again at the use of the word phenomenon in the meaning of something remarkable. A phenomenon is simply an appearance, or a condition realized by the senses. Mr. Fitzgerald suggests the following explanation of the original perversion of this word.

One can hardly be in error in tracing the vulgar meaning of the word to the lecture hall in which the man of science, or the popularizer of scientific knowledge, would announce before hand one of his experiments by saying: "The phenomenon you are now to see," etc.; and as the ignorant audience would the next moment see some striking effects of mixture of chemicals, or some strange electrical action, they would naturally suppose that "phenomenon" meant "scientific miracle." Some good writers have employed the word in this vulgar sense; but that, fortunately, has not availed to consecrate the vulgar usage.

The word refer is being overworked, and in many cases should be relieved by words like mention, recite, tell or recount. Moreover, both refer and allude are frequently employed when the conditions under which they are admissible have been altogether overshot. Thus, if in a business letter or agreement a house or horse is fully described, and is the very subject of the agreement, it becomes wrong to speak of it in a final clause as the house or horse "here referred to," since this word is properly applicable only to something which has received no more than a passing or incidental mention.

Extra is an abused word. People say extra good or extra cheap in order to intensify good and cheap. But extra has no such force. So far from intensifying a given condition, it denies it by indicating that the thing so described lies outside the sphere or quality named. Thus, extra-judicial does not mean more than ordinarily judicial, as though a judge had dredged his conscience in giving an opinion, but outside of judicial, and therefore incapable of being judged at all in the prescribed way.

A grievous fault is the use of identity in a phrase like this: 'He is identified with the anti-vaccination movement." A man can only identify himself with another man or set of men. He man identify himself with the opponents of vaccination, and even here the word carries a shade of meaning of its own, distinguishing the phrase from such a one as "he joined the opponents of vaccination."

One should not speak of high or low calibre, but, remembering the meaning of calibre, one should apply to it only such adjectives as great or small.

It is wrong to speak of a consensus of opinion. The word consensus itself means an agreement of thought, and should stand alone.

Misconceived uses of the verb "to place" are many. It should usually be reserved for cases in which an actual enclosing and conditioning place is contemplated. You may place a bust in a niche, or your son in a school. But you should not "place" your hand on your heart, or even bait in a trap. The words put and set seem to be shunned as vulgar, but, as Mr. Fitzgerald says, this notion is held only by people who suspect the respectability of little and big, for which they must always use small and large.

To foreshadow is not the same as to predict. One event may foreshadow another, or one condition another, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot foreshadow a surplus. The word exhaustive is certainly the "wild exaggeration" which Mr. Fitzgerald calls it. Journalists will even write that So-and-so has an exhaustive knowledge of China—a country of which no thorough knowledge exists in a Western mind. On the hysterical use of the word tremendous Mr. Fitzgerald is interesting. He traces it to the frequent chanting in old funeral services of the "Dies Irae," with its Rex tremendae majestatis. Consternation is often misapplied. When Queen Victoria died it was reported that consternation reigned in Vienna. There was on consternation even at Osborne.

We think that Mr. Fitzgerald goes too far when he objects to the word co-respondent on the ground that inasmuch as the paramour of a wife charged with adultery is not legally a party to the case therefore there can be only one respondent, the wife. But the moral and actual position is such that the word is highly convenient if not inevitable. Mr. Fitzgerald suggests no substitute.

Did space permit we would consider a few words not dealt with by Mr. Fitzgerald—words which have been fashionable of late and therefore abused. For some reason the word insistent has been in great favor of recent years, but in nine cases out of ten it is used where recurrent or repeated would be the fit word. Strenuous is a late favorite, and is constantly doing unfair duty for diligent or energetic. Resurge is another pet word spoiled. All kinds of thing "resurge" when they might just as well recur, or come back, or repeat themselves. The word should be used in connection with death, where death is distinctly indicated. It is too much forgotten that some words require other words as their companions. "Hark at the dead jokes resurging!" wrote Thackeray in the "Roundabout Papers," but had he written "Hark at the old jokes resurging!" he would have been open to censure. The straining for effect is the underlying mischief in much English of the day which calls for rectification. It seems finer to write "adventure" than "venture" or "try," and so of a trivial matter you read: "I felt almost inclined to adventure the experiment," where the "ad," by the way, is not more redundant than the "almost." So, also, "perdurable," a word of which Stevenson was fond, is dragged in on inadequate occasions. This noble word should be kept for great things. Shakespeare, it is true, wrote "cables of perdurable toughness," but we should question this today. The better use is seen in Lowell's essay on Wordsworth: "Two things, perhaps, retain their freshness more perdurably than the rest—the return of Spring, and the more poignant utterances of the poets."

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BIG GAME OF PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

"BEARS and wild rams on the Pacific Coast need a Seton-Thompson to set them right before the world. Their habits and mode of life have been grossly misrepresented, and in the face of abundant proof to the contrary. Popular fallacies regarding the bear, the goat, the ram and the deer have been published a thousand times, and never challenged."

The above statement was, in effect, made by W. C. C. Manson, British Columbia's famous guide and hunter, who stands without a peer in this province as an authority on wild animal life. Mr. Manson's father was a Hudson Bay Company's factor at Lillooet in 1870. The famous Manson gold creek was named after him. The son has the blood of a hundred Indian hunters in his veins, and has been roaming the hills and forests of British Columbia in search of game since he was a lad of 10. He has received a thorough education, and his tales of his own experiences in guiding amateur hunters to the haunts of the grizzly and ram are of enthralling interest to sportsmen.

What is of more interest to the general reader, however, are his positive statements regarding the erroneous ideas entertained of wild animals on the Pacific Coast. He says "Bears never run at a man, but away from him," and he can prove it by thirty years' experience. Three years ago a small black bear started towards him after he had been wounded, thought better of it, and scampered off again. In his time he has killed many grizzlies, some of them as big as calves, but none of them showed fight. Where a man is concerned the big brutes are arrant cowards, although when attacked by a dog they will kill the dog, even after they have received a mortal wound.

Another theory about bears, which is accepted as fact, is that bruin crawls into some deep cave in the mountain and sleeps all winter, living on the fat he has accumulated for the purpose. Mr. Manson says he has given this matter very careful investigation for the past thirteen years, and has made a very thorough study of bruin's winter existence, collecting a great volume of data, which, however, he has never as yet committed to paper. He has been driven to the conclusion by these researches that men of greater scientific knowledge than himself have a new field of research, involving the problem of just what happens to a bear when he is in a semi-non-existent state, from November to April, and comes out fat and sleek in spring, not gaunt and hungry, as is invariably stated by those who write of such matters. He is positive from his researches not only that the bear does not live on his fat when in a comatose state for some 180 days, but that the bowels and kidneys cease to perform their functions. He has found in his researches that bears pick out a crack in a rock on the top of a precipice, and thus out of danger of slides, and, after carrying a quantity of grass into the crack for a bed, crawl in it about ten feet, and, like the Indian fakirs, practically bury themselves alive, until the bright sunshine penetrates their sepulchre in early spring and warms them into life. Mr. Marson says he has taken as much as 180 pounds of fat off a bear which has just emerged from one of those Rip Van Winkle sleeps. Bears may throw themselves into a hypnotic trance and practically suspend animation. If so, and man could follow Bruin's example, a good many would take advantage of this means to tide themselves over a hard winter.

Another popular fallacy is that the mountain goats are hard to kill, and harder, of course, to capture alive. As a matter of fact, goat hunting is like killing pigs, and in the rutting season they can be knocked on the head with sticks. He was out once with a young Englishman named Blurton, when they came upon a herd of 300 goats, and Mr. Blurton rushed amongst them with a bludgeon, striking them right and left. They could have been killed easily with a spear. Shooting them was simply slaughter. When a professional hunter wishes to speak disparagingly of another hunter, he calls him "only a goat hunter." Mr. Manson believes a great mistake has been made in the game laws regarding goats. The law forbids their being killed in July and August, when they are almost impossible to reach, because they are so timid, and allows them to be shot in November, during the rutting season, when they can be knocked down by a stick.

The finest game in British Columbia is mountain sheep, particularly the ram. One ram is as good any day as two grizzlies; and the amateur hunter who brings home a pair of ram's horns, captured by himself, has reason to be proud indeed, for the qualities of patience, endurance and skill are called into play in a remarkable degree, as the great lord of the hills leads the hunter a fine chase along the perilous sides of precipices and across giddy chasms, to fall into which is to drop to certain death.

Mr. Manson has piloted many wealthy amateur sportsmen to the haunts of the grizzly and ram, among them Lord Cecil Manners; Capt. Edgerton, of the 79th Queen's Own Highlanders; Col. Eustice, of the Fifth Dragoons; Mr. Hooper, vice-president of the Winchester Arms Company; and F. S. Boden, son of the well-known English peer of that name. Mr. Boden has had the best success of any amateur hunter this season. A season's bag, in which four parties were interested, amounted to three grizzlies, thirteen mountain sheep and several black bears. Quantities of deer and smaller game were met with, but little attention was paid to them. It is Mr. Manson's boast that, although living all his life in British Columbia and knowing every part of the coast, he has never been in a locality where six hours' travel would not land him near the haunts of big game, and he has often bivouacked for the night on a hillside when guiding a party of hunters to the resort of grizzlies, and shown the party big bear browsing, in full view, while they were eating their breakfast next morning.

Mr. Manson speaks highly of the Savage arm. He says it is 50 per cent. quicker than the next best, and at moderate range cracks a bear's skull like an egg-shell. He brings with him some photographs taken by himself. They refer to incidents on his last and most successful trip with Mr. Boden. A big grizzly is shown in one photograph biting off the tender tree twigs from a tree, far above a man's reach. As he stood on his hind legs, they subsequently ascertained his reach was 12 feet, and he measured 10 feet 6 inches. If one can imagine this bear standing on one's own carpet in the parlor and brushing the flies off the ceiling with his fore-paws, some idea of his size may be gained. The first shot sent a ball crashing through his brain. Two sheep dogs rushed savagely at the bear to worry him. He seized one by the throat, while he tore the other to pieces with his big claws, which measured five inches long. The carcase of the big monster was not valued so highly when it was realized that he was killed at the price of two valuable dogs.

A mountain ram is also photographed with the dogs close beside the carcase, and, when compared to the size of the dogs, the ram looks to be as big as a prize St. Bernard. This particular ram's horns measured 17 inches across.

Mr. Manson states that there are but two species of bear in the province—the grizzly and the black—and that all other bears are mongrels, or crosses between the two. He believes that British Columbia is to-day the best section of country on the North American continent for grizzly bear and ram hunting, and does not think any other game is worth going after in this country, if a man is after the excitement of the chase, and is ambitious to achieve something in the hunting line that he may be proud of. A. E. GOODMAN.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

"WHY shouldn't I flirt if I want to?" demanded Alison, with a superior air. "It is good for one. It sharpens one's intellect. It makes for the equality of the sexes. It"—

"It breaks numerous hearts," I murmured.

"Hearts!" Alison brought her hands together with a movement of contempt, as though she were crushing a heart between them. "What about that?"

"Oh, nothing," I replied quietly.

She seemed to be annoyed because I was not annoyed.

"Why shouldn't I flirt if I want to?" she inquired again.

"Oh, why not, indeed, my dear lady," I returned, and then, bowing low, I added, "I am everlastingly at your service."

"Y—you? Oh, I couldn't flirt with you."

"Why not? If I am deficient in intellectual capacity—I accept your dictum that the pursuit sharpens the intellect—you see, it might benefit me if you were to make use of me."

She looked at me with a frank smile so charming that—well, it made me angry to think that she should flirt with any one else.

"It isn't that," she remarked brightly. "The fact is I don't like the heart-breaking part of the business. To enjoy flirting thoroughly the person one flirts with must be devoid of heart."

"Well?" I asked.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I'm afraid I shouldn't enjoy it with you."

"Because I have a heart?"

"That, I should imagine, is the inference," she remarked superciliously.

I nodded.

"And is there the further inference that you have—er—no heart?" I asked.

"Oh, not necessary; because"— She paused and then went on: "It's like this, you see: In a flirtation the woman, as a rule, is the initiator, and that being so she is prepared to place exactly the correct amount of importance on anything that is said."

"In other words, she says things which she doesn't mean and listens to things which are also not meant, eh?"

"That, I fancy, is flirting," she said.

I shook my head in disapproval.

"It's a bad thing morally," I remarked. "It tends to pervert one's sense of"—

"Sense of fiddlesticks!" she cried. "Really, Hector, I am surprised to hear you. A good flirtation is"—

"Like imitation diamonds," I interrupted.

"But"—she fixed her eyes on me—"but if one doesn't want to run the risk of losing the real"—

"Oh, now you are carrying the simile too far," I said. "In lovemaking"—

Her face assumed an expression of utter disinterestedness.

"You are beyond me now, Hector."

"In the interests of the public, flirting ought to be sternly suppressed," I said.

She laughed airily.

"That's because you love one woman, my dear boy." She waited to see whether I would contradict her and then went on, "One cannot expect a man who is in love to tolerate the flirting propensity in the woman he loves."

I stared hard at her. Her words just allowed of an interpretation other than the one that I loved her; but I was not at all certain that a dual interpretation was in her mind.

"You mean?" I asked.

"Oh, Hector, how blind you are! I mean that you never did see any one you cared for so much as you care for—me. And I"—

She paused, and a flood of tenderness swept over her face.

"Yes—and you?" I asked eagerly.

"Surely you know," she murmured. "Surely you have seen"—

"I haven't seen anything," I interrupted hotly, "except that you have kept me hanging around you for months, and—and—you know so well that I love you more dearly than life."

A smile flashed across her face and the tenderness vanished.

"There now!" she cried. "what did I say? There isn't any fun in flirting with a man of heart. You say what you mean and you mean what you say. You can't call that fun. Besides it's very embarrassing."

I controlled myself with an effort.

"I beg your pardon, Alison," I said with dignity. "I quite agree with you—there's no fun in it, and it's very embarrassing—for me."

We stood staring at each other for some moments, she with a smile on her face and I with a scowl on mine. I had been fooled once more.

I bore the silence until it threatened to turn my brain.

"If you were a man, I would demand an apology," I said stiffly.

"If I were a man—but men don't flirt with each other, do they?"

I ignored the question.

"But seeing that you are a woman"—

"Only a woman," she murmured.

"I shall accept my dismissal and—and go away."

"But, Hector"—she began; but I would not allow her to go on.

"Oh, no doubt you would like me to remain to be made a fool of again," I said sarcastically; "but unfortunately I can't. As you say, I have a heart, and"—

"We all have," she murmured, and her tone was the same as the one she had before deceived me with.

"You needn't begin with that again," I said coldly; "not that you could take me in with a remark so obviously untrue."

Her face stiffened slightly.

"Why not call a spade a spade?" she said. "I am a liar—that is what you mean?"

"Something of the kind," I said, for I was reeply hurt. "One who says things which she doesn't mean is. I take it, a— You will excuse me if I leave the word unsaid."

"Oh, yes; but you are quite wrong, you know. All flirts are not liars."

"They say things which they don't"—

"You don't understand," she interrupted. "They say things which they don't mean perhaps, but they may mean them all the same."

I shrugged my shoulders.

"Please excuse me for being so dense, Alison; but really I don't quite follow you."

"No? Well, let us be more personal. Supposing I were to say, 'Dear Hector, I love you.'"

"I should immediately tell you that you were saying what was not true."

"But, don't you see, you might be wrong?"

"Possibly, but"— And then I looked straight at her, and her eyes told me that I was making a bigger fool of myself than she had made of me. "Alison!" I cried, and before I knew what I was doing my arms were round her.

She freed herself after a time and surveyed me thoughtfully.

"Will you really marry a flirt?" she asked.

I laughted joyously, for my views regarding some things had changed.

"Of course. I must, in the interests of the public. It isn't safe to leave any one so bewitching as you are free to play with men's hearts."

"So you will sacrifice yourself? How noble of you! But"— She paused. "What difference will marriage make? Once a flirt always a flirt, you know."

"I shall take jolly good care that you don't flirt," I said.

"And I defy you to prevent me. Why should a woman not flirt?"

"Because the habit is degrading to her sex," I said.

"It is very unlike a gentleman to interrupt, Hector. I was going to say—why should a woman not flirt with the man she loves—the only man she has ever flirted with?"

"Oh, if I am to have the exclusive rights," I said.

"You have had them all along," she returned.

It was, of course, necessary that I should climb down, but I saw no reason why I should not do so in a dignified manner.

"But flirting consists in saying things which one doesn't mean, Alison."

"But one may mean them all the same," she said softly. "Dear Hector, I love you."

And, after all, dignity in my descent was out of the question.—King.

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As for Martell's Three Star. *

THINGS CURIOUS AND OTHERWISE

THE King receives £803 in lieu of duty and butterage on wines imported into the Duchy of Lancaster; the Prince of Wales receives many thousands a year for the loss of duties on tin in Cornwall; and the housekeeper of the crown office receives £13 a year because the House of Lords, in an impulsive moment, eighteen years ago, abolished her post and left her with nothing to do. In the days of its early manhood England had an officer of the pipe, whatever that may have been, and the officer of the pipe had a salary of £62 9s. 8d. a year. The pipe is broken and the last officer is dead, but nobody seems able to stop his wages. They have been paid since the days of Charles II., and they seem likely to be paid until the Stuarts come again.—London St. James' Gazette.

FOODS THAT MAKE FAT.

Scientists with the government in Washington assert that American men are bulging in the middle because they eat wheat and oats in one form or another. Men with large stomachs are frequently proud of the distinction. Often they stand with their hands on their hips and their coat-tails pushed back. The side elevation may be startling to the beholder or may be entertaining, or may engender covetousness. It all depends upon the point of view. But stomachs are largely a matter of food and drink.

If you want flesh about the hips and abdomen, eat sugar and starch—wheat, oats, fresh bread, cake, pie, preserves, candy, ice cream, potatoes, heavy soups, fat meats, nuts, butter, cream, oyster patties, goose livers, beans and bananas.

If you are already too large, diet, diet, diet, and then begin all over again. Crucify your appetite; go into a straight-jacket; array yourself in sackcloth and ashes. Live on lean meat, eggs, fish and raw cabbage. Drink hot water. Walk five miles before dinner. Starve in the land of plenty. Become irritable. Watch the hungry and fierce look grown into your face. Go to the scales every day. Dream of banquets. In three months your clothing will not fit you. Oh, it's great fun for the tailor and the doctor.

RED DRAGON REINSTATED.

There will be rejoicing in Wales and among loyal Welshmen the world over, now that the Red Dragon of Cadwallader is to find his due place in the heraldic achievement of the Princes of Wales. We published the other day the order of the King-in-Council, "that there be added to the achievement of the Prince of Wales the badge of the Red Dragon." This ancient badge is to be borne as a badge, of course, and not quartered in the shield of the Prince—on the sinister side (the spectator's right, that is) of the royal crest as heir apparent, while the ancient badge of the ostrich feathers is on the other side, the crest and the two badges appearing thus in the line over the shield. The badge is: "On a mountvert a dragon passant gules, differenced as is the royal crest with a label of three points argent." The Duke of Norfolk, the earl marshal of England, is charged to see that the necessary directions be given.

The Red Dragon of Cadwallader of Wales is represented in a painting in one of the heraldic manuscripts in the British museum—a manuscript which contains colored drawings of the royal badges from Edward III. down to King Edward VI., and it was presumably written in the days of Edward VI.

The banner of King Henry VII. in the Vincent MS., No. 152, in the College of Arms, shows that that King quartered the red dragon in a banner with his other badges. Henry also used the dragon as a supporter, and it can be seen with the white greyhound in the chapel at Windsor supporting a portcullis ensigned with a rose. From his time the Tudor monarchs used the dragon as one of the supporters of the royal arms. Henry VII., descended from Owen Tudor, thus proclaimed his Welsh ancestry; but the dragon dropped out when the Stuart dynasty succeeded, and has not re-appeared until now, at last, the King, with his usual gracious sympathy with national aspirations, has restored it to the achievement of arms of the heir apparent, who takes his title from the principality.

This question of the admission of the emblem of Wales has come up from time to time. In 1893 the complaint was that Wales was not represented on the coinage, and, as Wales claims to possess a shield of arms, as well as a badge, it was then said that these arms (quarterly or and gules four lions passant guardant counter-changed), ought to be quartered with England, Scotland and Ireland in the royal banner; while another suggestion was that the red dragon should be made a charge and quartered on the banner.—London Graphic.

BRITAIN'S CONSOLATIONS.

While there is much to be done in the way of reform, the commercial and political position of Great Britain is still of extraordinary strength. The total value of her external trade is over £300,000,000 a year more than any other nation; she is still the greatest exporter in the world; her navy is absolutely unrivaled, and must long remain so; a more than handsome share of the world's carrying trade falls to her mercantile marine; the Empire she has founded is unparalleled in history for its vastness, loyalty, and prosperity; and her army, after some bitter experiences, has just given signal proof of constancy and ability to learn its business.

TWAIN A FREEMASON

THE following speech delivered by Mark Twain at a banquet in Montreal twenty years ago is worth reading to-day for the fun there is in it:

"What you lack in weather you make up in the means of grace. This is the first time I was ever in a city where you couldn't throw a brick without breaking a church window (a laugh), yet I was told that you was going one more. I said, "The scheme is good, but where are you going to find room?" They said "We will build it on top of another church and build an elevator.". This shows that the gift of lying is not yet dead in the land. I suppose one must come in the summer to get the advantage of the Canadian scenery. A cabman drove me two miles up a perpendicular hill in a sleigh, and showed me an admirable snowstorm from the heights of Quebec. The man was an ass. I could have seen the snowstorm as well from the hotel window and saved my money. Still, I may have been the ass myself. There is no telling; the thing is all mixed up in my mind, but anyway there was an ass in the party, and I do suppose that wherever a mercenary cabman and a gifted rotary character are gathered together for business, there is bound to be an ass in the combination somewhere. It has always been so in my experience, and I have usually been elected, too; but it is no matter. I would rather be an ass than a cabman, except in summer; then, with my advantages, I could be both. (Cheers and laughter). I saw the plains of Abraham and the spot where the lamented Wolfe stood when he made the memorable remark that he would rather be the author of Gray's Elegy than take Quebec. But why did he say so rash a thing? It was because he supposed there was going to be an international copyright. (Laughter). Otherwise there would be no money in it. I was also shown the spot where Sir William Phips stood when he said he would rather take a walk than take two Quebecs, and he took the walk. (Renewed laughter). I have looked with emotion here in your city upon the monument which makes forever memorable the spot where Horatio Nelson didn't stand when he fell. I have seen the cab which Champlain employed when he arrived overland at Quebec; I have seen the horse which Jacques Cartier rode when he discovered Montreal. I have used them both. I will never do it again. Yes, I have seen all the historical places; the localities have been pointed out to me where the scenery is warehoused for the season. My sojourn has been to my moral and intellectual profit. I have behaved with propriety and discretion. I have meddled nowhere but in the election. I am used to voting, for I live in a town where, if you may judge by the local prints, there are only two conspicuous industries—committing burglaries and holding elections, and I like to keep my hand in; so I voted a good deal here. Where so many of the guests are French the propriety will be recognized of my making a portion of my speech in the beautiful language, in order that I may be understood. I speak French with timidity and not flowingly, except when excited. When using that language I have often noticed that I have hardly ever been mistaken for a Frenchman, except, perhaps, by horses—never, I believe, by people. I had hoped that mere French construction, with English words, would answer, but this is not the case. I tried it at a gentleman's house at Quebec, and it would not work. The maid-servant asked, "What wou'd, Monsieur " I said, "Monsieur So-and-So, is he with himself?" (Cheers and laughter). She did not understand. I said, "Is it that he is still not returned from his house of merchandise?" She did not understand that, either. I said, 'He will desolate himself when he learns that his friend American was arrived here, and he not with himself to shake him at the hand.' (Uproarious laughter). She did not even understand that. I don't know why, but she didn't, and she lost her temper besides. Somebody in the rear called out, "Qui est donc la," or words to that effect. She said, 'Cest un fou,' and shut the door on me. (Loud and prolonged laughter). Perhaps she was right, but how did she ever find that out, for she had never seen me before till that moment. But, as I have already intimated, I will close this oration with a few sentences in the French language. I have not ornamented them. I have not burdened them with flowers of rhetoric, for to my mind that literature is best and most endearing which is characterized by a noble simplicity. J'ai le beau bouton d'or de mon oncle, mais je n'ai pas celui du charpentier. Si vous avez le fromage du brave menuisier; c'est bon, mais si vous ne l'avez pas, ne se desole pas. Prenez le chapeau de drap noir de son beau frere. Malade tout a l'heure savoir faire qu'est ce que vous dit pate de fois gras, revenous a nos moutons pardon, messieurs, pardonnez moi essayant a parler la belle langue d'Ollendorff strains me more than you can possibly imagine. But I mean well, and I've done the best I could."

—o—

"Calfskins are good-looking, soft and pliable, but they are apt to crack. This fault is not found in coltskins, which are durable and handsome, and in many respects make model gloves. The wrinkles are objectionable, but these disappear when the glove is on the hand. The 'jacks' of Venezuela contribute the majority of deerskins at present. Heavy leather gloves are obtained from elks. Hogskins are used to a moderate extent.

"Fine lambskins are raised in great quantities in Southern Europe and throughout Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania. The American glovemakers buy most of their lambskins at Vienna or Muhlburg."

—o—

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

SOME STORIES TOLD OF CELEBRITIES

VISCOUNT PEEL has just celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of his birthday, says the London Chronicle, and everybody will congratulate him on the fact that the strain on his health, which necessitated his retirement from the speakership in 1895, has not resulted in any ill-effects. The House of Commons has been very fortunate in its speakers for the last 30 years or so. Mr. Peel was regarded by Mr. Gladstone as the most dignified occupant of the chair he knew in his long experience, and nobody who observed his conduct of debates during the trying period when he was speaker, from 1884 onward, is likely to gainsay that opinion. It is therefore the more remarkable that Mr. Gully, whose difficult task it was to succeed this great speaker, does not suffer at all in comparison with him.

The House of Commons has a long roll of speakers, beginning with Peter de Montport in 1260, though Sir Thomas Hungerford, who presided for a brief period in 1377, was the first to receive the title. Since then just 113 members have held the position, and some of them, such as John Evelyn Denison, for long periods. During the last hundred years there have been only nine occupants of the chair, and, in spite of the increasing demands on the physical endurance of the speaker, the average tenure of office has not fallen within the last 50 years.

THE PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND.

Many are the stories of the courage and wit shown by the present archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, in compating the attacks of the extreme high churchmen which followed the publication of his "Essays and Reviews." When he was nominated as bishop of Exeter, a writer in one of the Devon papers gave expression to the view that "the Tories disliked Dr. Temple's politics, and pretended that it was his religion they objected to." Mr. Gladstone and the Queen were unmoved. Protests against the consecration were sent in by the Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Lincoln. When the ceremony had been duly performed, in spite of the vehement opposition of high churchmen and Tories in all parts of the country, one church newspaper said in an editorial jeremiad: "And so, on that darkest day in the whole year, was perpetrated the darkest crime ever committed in the English church!" Such a sentence as this shows to what a height the animosity had run.

Dr. Benson, the most intimate of all Temple's friends, thus described his bearing during that memorable incident in Westminster Abbey: "Dear Temple's face was white as ashes, and his jet-black hair and whiskers and the white and black of his robes made him look in his stillness a sad plight for a friend's eye to rest upon. His healthy bronze was quite gone, but he looked a true man."

Dr. Temple's temperance agitation exposed him to criticism from another source. He enjoys telling this story:

In the west of England he one afternoon spoke at an agricultural society's meeting—a kind of occasion at which he was eminently at home from his knowledge of farming. But he could not miss the opportunity of giving some temperance hints and advice. He remarked, with his accustomed grim humor, that he himself had never been drunk in his life." On his way home he heard the boys in the street with the papers shouting "Remarkable statement of the Bishop of Exeter." The headline was certainly a startling one. The Bishop, with some curiosity opened the paper to see what he had said, and found his phrase used as a special heading: "Never been drunk in his life!"—William Durban in London Outlook.

WHY SOME MEN ARE FAMOUS.

They are telling an amusing story about Richard Harding Davis, who recently visited this city for the dog show, where Mrs. Davis, who has long been interested in dogs, had entered some fine exhibits. Mr. Davis was in the smoking car on his trip down from Marion, Mass., where he lives, when he was accosted by an unafraid stranger of somewhat "sporty" appearance.

"Are you," said this gentleman, cheerfully seating himself by Mr. Davis' side—"are you Mr.——?" naming a celebrated dog fancier.

"I am not," Mr. Davis replied, calmly enough, knowing that he had facts up his sleeve which might easily be made to annihilate this presumptuous individual. "I am Mr. Davis—Richard Harding Davis."

The sporting gentleman drew back with an air of deference and awe.

"Do you mean to say," he said, "that you are the husband of Mrs. Davis, the owner of Woodcote's Jumbo? I'm glad to know you. That's the finest bull—" but Mr. Davis had vanished.—New York Tribune.

A THACKERAY ANECDOTE.

A correspondent kindly contributes the following amusing anecdote of Thackery's stay in New York, and vouches for the authenticity of a retort courteous, which we seem to have met in other connections:

"Your reminiscences of Thackeray's visit to America recall another.

"While here he was very much attracted by the beauty and brilliancy of Miss B., and, in accordance with the foreign custom, made a morning call when she did not expect any one. Hearing some one talking in the lower hall, she leaned over the banisters and asked the servant who it was.

"'It's Mr. Thackeray, ma'am.'

"'Oh, damn Thackeray!' replied Miss B.

"'No,' said Thackeray, who could not but hear the remark, 'It's not Mister O'Dam Thackeray, but Mr. Makepeace Thackeray.' And with a laugh Miss B. came down.

P. S.—If Miss B. is alive still, she can affirm this.—New York Evening Post.

TENNYSON'S EGOTISM.

The London Academy reprints from Charles Stewart's recently issued autobiography, "Reminiscences of Legal and Social Life in Edinburgh and London, 1850-1900," the following reminiscence of Tennyson:

"With Alfred Tennyson in his latter years I had rather frequent opportunities of meeting, both in London and at his country home. Personal intimacy with great authors is a dangerous experiment, and especially with great poets, for their imaginative writings have stimulated one's ideas about their personality till one foolishly half expects to find their genius displaying itself in every word and action of their daily life. Tennyson fulfiled such an unreasonable ideal perhaps as well as any man could; for his personal appearance, with which every one is familiar, was, of course, magnificent, and his manners and habits of life were dignified, if a little poetically eccentric. But the adulation which he received from his family and friends was somewhat satiating. I have seen Mrs. Greville, a woman herself of the most brilliant talent, actually prostrate herself on the floor before him, just as I have seen ladies of rank and talent literally sitting at the feet of Sir Henry Irving. Tennyson would have been more than human if he had resisted the effect of this hero-worship.

"A little niece of mine was one day standing beside his chair; he lifted her up and placed her on his knee for half a minute, and then he put her down, saying: 'Now you can say you have sat on Tennyson's knee.' It was kindly meant, but there was a self-consciousness in the work and in the act which was not infrequently to be observed in the poet."

RICHEST NEW YORK

OCCASIONALLY some man or woman in society gives a dinner which costs $50 or $75 or even $100 a cover, and when the newspapers get hold of it they exploit it as a wonderfully costly feat. But such entertainments as the modish world gives pale into dullness beside the festivities of the fashionable half-world. These, of course, do not get into the papers; the swell demi-monde does not like notoriety. Last week there was given at a restaurant, more elegant than respectable, a little dinner party of a dozen people which cost something more than $3,000. The host was a young fellow, a recent graduate of Yale, and his men guests were the most brilliantly guilded youth of Wall street. The women guests included a very famous vaudeville beauty, a hardly less famous artists' model, and a singer of some reputation, whose name is generally heard in connection with that of a certain trust magnate, the other three being notably beautiful women, each with a reputation for cleverness. The dinner favors for them were woven gold purses, costing probably $400 apiece. The men got gold-handled pocket knives, worth $30 or $40 each. The private room, dinner, wines, decorations, and music may be reckoned at $500 more. The room was specially draped and decorated, and the waiters were dressed in Louis XV. costumes to match the scene of the room. It is said that the feast was given to celebrate a "killing" which the young host had made in Amalgamated Copper. This was probably the most elaborate small dinner given this season. A near relative of the host, however, gave a large dinner at the same restaurant earlier in the season, which was far more expensive. Fifteen thousand dollars is given as a conservative estimate of the cost of it. These festivities far outshine anything that the world of fashion attempts to do. As a rule they are conducted with reasonable decorousness, though it has happened once or twice that an over-zealous police officer has thought best to interfere, as in the case of the famous Seeley dinner at Sherry's several years ago. There were no women, however, at that dinner, except the paid entertainers who came in late to furnish amusement for the guests, and—if all reports be true—succeeded.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS AND COMMENTS

—T. H. TWIGG

THE FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's feelin' kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O brethren, for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort of way!

It makes a man feel curious; it makes the tear-drops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart.
You can look up and meet his eyes; you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

O! the world's a curious compound, with its honey an' its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses; but a good world after all,
An' a good God must have made it—leastways, that's what I say
When a hand rests on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

—Ex.

Gilbert Parker offers to erect a library building in Belleville, Ont. How much more agreeable it is to accept the good offices of a man like Parker than the filthy lucre of Carnegie.

The Ontario government has been asked to extend its labor bureau to the extent of carrying on a free employment bureau in hopes of putting a stop to the frauds perpetrated by private employment agencies.

All the candidates endorsed by the Toronto Trades council were elected save one, and only four whom the council were averse to were returned. These were old-time aldermen, and in each case, but one, the vote was materially less than in former elections.

An announcement comes from Montreal that a Trades and Labor journal for Canada is shortly to be published. Edward H. Parratt, 16 Mackay street, Montreal, is honorary secretary of the company. The paper is to be called "The Canadian Trades and Labor Advocate," published monthly. The management propose to publish each month an article contributed by a member conversant with the affairs of his union. As there are over 1,000 unions in Canada, it will be readily seen the size of the contract the publishers are about to undertake. However, there is a field for such a magazine, and if properly managed will no doubt secure support enough to make the undertaking a profitable one.

Labor men will buy any kind of a paper but one published solely in their interests. Of course there are alleged labor papers not deserving of support. But on the whole, the labor press of Canada and the United States is deserving of better patronage than is afforded. It is computed there are 200,000 trade-unionists in Canada, yet the Dominion Labor Gazette has a bone fide subscription list of less than 5,000. This is a fair criterion of the interest taken in labor publications. It's regrettable, to say the least.

United States business men want reciprocity with Canada. There are about 300 Missourians in Rossland that will be exchanged for 100 of the four million Canadians now resident in Uncle Sam's domains.

Vienna surgeons are moulding noses in paraffin to any shape desired. Much good might come of the new development if snouts were moulded into noses so as to keep them out of other people's business.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet of Ottawa, alleges that Marconi has stolen his ideas and he will take legal action to upset patents on wireless telegraphy. Twenty years ago Wiggins used to forecast the weather 365 days in advance. Some people believed he had communication with some place beyond this mundane sphere. So great was the faith in him that his almanac was consulted before dates for a Sunday school tea meeting or a Protestant boys' moonlight excursion were set.

Bacteria are so small, says Prof. Bottomley, of Belfast, that 25,000,000 of them can be placed on a single postage stamp without overcrowding. One bacterium can multiply itself by 16,000,000 an hour, or five tons of bacteria in three days. The oddest feature of this announcement is the fact that the professor has no patent microbe-killing medicine to dispose of.

Twenty-seven million dollars worth of gold was produced in Canada in 1900. This represents the work of thousands of men. A few days ago one J. Pierpont Morgan drew his check for $34,000,000, and it wasn't a good day for sluicing either.

The Japanese association of America, an organization of people of that nationality, propose to follow in the wake of trade unions.

If you attempt to bring contagious disease to Victoria the authorities will take you to William Head and entertain you free of charge. Contract a disease in the city and you'll be yanked off to the icy isolation hospital and taxed $25 a week.

There is no profit of one that is not the loss of another.—Montaigne.

The British Factory and Workshop act—a consolidating as well as an amending act—is one of the longest acts ever placed on the Statute book. It contains no fewer than 163 sections and seven long schedules.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the government of India regarding the Australian bill prohibiting postal contracts unless only white labor is employed on the mail steamships. The Chamber points out that 70,000 Lascar seamen and firemen are employed on mail steamships, and that these men are likely to be gravely injured by the bill. It is intimated that it is possible that the British government may intervene to secure the modification of the bill.

There are a number of blind piano tuners in Toronto who are employed in the different city factories, and the other day one of the pickets doing duty near a factory affected by the strike noticed a man jump off a car and make for the shop.

"Where are you going?" asked the picket.

"To the shop."

"What for?"

"A job."

"What position?"

"Tuner."

"But there is a strike on."

"Oh, well, I don't care, I don't belong to a union."

"But, remember, if you go, you will be taking bread and butter out of a blind man's mouth, for you will be getting his job."

Then the man walked away.

Sentiment is stronger than argument any time.

In a Western town in Ontario an employee in one of Canada's leading factories was injured while at his post of duty.

The injury took place at 11:30, and the man's pay was stopped at 12.

There have been several bitter strikes in this shop.—Chas. Raymond in Toronto Star.

There are 30,000 trade unionists in Montreal.

Sixty-three municipalities in New Zealand have adopted single tax.

It is said that champagne causes cancer. The ordinary workingman is not likely to contract the disease in this fashion.

Why should a man be given the right to vote and denied the right to represent?

A good job for the man who doesn't want to work—lineman on the Marconi system of telegraphy.

The Moyie Miners' union was formed two years ago with 35 members; today it has a membership of 200; $1,400 has been paid out in sick benefits and the union still has $1,000 in cash and investments.

The annual spring cry is about due: "Beautify the city!" Your house with a new coat of paint or a verandah will look better. It will look good to the assessor also, who will reward your enterprise by imposing an additional fine.

Winnipeg has a Civic Employees' union of over 200 members.

Twenty years ago men worked 14 hours a day at a go-as-you-please gait; ten years ago came in vogue the dog-trot gait and the hours came down to 12. Now we're betwixt a trot and gallop, and the time is between 10 and 8 hours.

Song writers of New York have formed a union. With an organization of poets and one of joke-makers, an allied trades council might be formed.

A union of bartenders has been formed in Toronto. There are 400 wine dispensers in the Queen City.

Voting machines were tried in connection with the municipal elections of Kingston, and many intelligent electors lost their votes by not manipulating the apparatus properly. In one ward the machines in the four booths were down at the same time.

The Toronto Street Railway company's receipts for December were $146,615.50. The city's percentage was $11,729.24. There are other cities where nothing is paid for the privilege of making barrels of money.

A bill is about to be introduced into the Belgium chamber under the Department of Labor, making Sunday labor optional, no interference being given to those finding Sunday work congenial.

The Trades and Labor Council of Quebec is urging on the provincial government the establishment of a Bureau of Labor statistics similar to the Ontario Bureau of Labor.

Monkeys' toe-nails boiled down and hardened by being buried underground for a number of years, is a Chinese remedy for stomach troubles.

Miss Emily Hampton, of Nazeing, Eng., was in the police court for keeping a pig in a manner which was dangerous to health. The nuisance inspector said he found the pig occupying the whole of one room in the defendant's house. It was lying between clean sheets on a feather bed, covered with a white lace counterpane. Its head rested on a pillow. The room was furnished like a parlor. There were illuminated texts on the wall and defendant was kneeling down kissing the pig and calling it "a naughty boy," because it had eaten a small portion of its pillow.

John Logg left the city Tuesday night for Los Angeles, Ca., where he intends to spend two or three months, in hopes of regaining his health. With exception of a few intimate friends, the intention of the ex-president of the Trades council was not known. Mr. Logg was instrumental in re-organizing the Tailors' union last April, and was chosen president. Since that time he took a very active interest in the affairs of organized labor generally. As president of the Trades council he was most zealous in his efforts to promote its usefulness. He sacrificed his time and eventually his health in the cause of the labor movement. He made no complaint, and when he found he could stand the strain no longer, quietly stole away. His is the common fate of the conscientious labor leader.

Denmark is the greatest trade union country in the world. Today they command the banks and control the majority of the daily newspapers.

During the last 12 years $1,500,000,000 has been put into municipal enterprise in Great Britain.

In South Carolina you can't get a drink of whiskey unless you get it from the State.

As the result of a quarrel a pastry cook in France shot his wife, and then baked her in the oven, as he would a sausage-roll.

The monthly magazine, The American Federationist, is to be enlarged and improved. The price has been raised from 50 cents to $1 a year.

Toronto Trades council has decided to support the letter carriers in the renewal of their petition to the Postmaster-General asking for an increase of 20 per cent. in their salaries.

The Halifax Trades and Labor council will send a protest to the Minister of Militia against the employment of troopers of the Second C. M. R. doing longshoremen's work in loading hay, etc., on board the transport Manhattan.

The report of the proceedings of the 21st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is to hand. To those who are interested in the labor movement the book is most valuable, and worth the price, 25 cents.

According to Secretary Draper, of the Dominion Trades Congress, British Columbia, in proportion to population, is the best organized province in the Dominion. Outside of purely local unions the numbers are:

Ontario	447
British Columbia	148
Quebec	144
United States	55
Manitoba	36
New Brunswick	25
Northwest Territories	15
Prince Edward Island	3
Total	871

The Labor men of Rossland put up a great fight in the mayoralty election, their nominee, P. J. McKichan being defeated by only 62 votes by the mine-owners nominee, John S. Clute.

Here's the way the Klondike Miner speaks to subscribers who employ Asiatics:

"We would be obliged if any of our subscribers who employ Chinese or Japs would let us know and forthwith discontinue taking our paper, without waiting to settle any arrears. We want none of your money and we want no quarrels. Our remarks from now on will actually offend employers of the greasy, filthy Orientals, so we want them off our books and thus avoid trouble. They are out now, we intend to keep them out."

There were five aldermanic labor candidates in Kingston, Ont. The quintette suffered defeat. "There are 210 liars in my ward," was the way one of the unsuccessful explained the circumstance.

There were three labor aldermanic nominees in Hamilton. One was elected. The Ambitious City elected aldermen by the cumulative system this year. The labor interests don't seem to have gained by the change.

The Northwestern University of Chicago will abandon the Woman's college of medicine. Trustee James H. Raymond gives reasons for the action in these words: "It is impossible to make a doctor of a woman. Women cannot grasp the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory work, the intricacies or surgery, or the minute work of dissecting."

The different trades council in Canada will be asked to protest to the Dominion government against handing the Intercolonial over to the Canadian Pacific railway. The executive of the Dominion Trades Congress has taken the matter in hand.

Ottawa has voted to establish a municipal telephone system, 4,415 to 3,071.

In New Zealand there is a system of local option existing as to the issue of liquor licenses which is somewhat unique. Machinery is provided so that in any constituency a vote can be taken at the time of the general elections, as follows:

1. Shall the number of existing licenses be continued?
2. Shall the number of licenses be reduced?
3. Shall no licenses be issued?

For the retention of the existing number of licenses, or for a reduction within certain prescribed percentages, a bare majority of the electors voting is considered sufficient, but if there are to be no licenses issued, then a majority of three-fifths is required.

Rev. Chas. Steizle (Presbyterian) of St. Louis, a year ago asked 200 labor leaders for their observations concerning the relation of the workingmen toward the church. The replies were almost unanimous that the church, as at present constituted, does not appeal to the workingman. Mr. Seilzle is now seeking answers for these questions:

1. Do you think that a church managed exclusively by workingmen and for workingmen, would attract this class of toilers? If not, please state the reason.
2. What kind of a society, in your opinion, would accomplish the things for which the church is supposed to stand?
3. Please outline a creed or a system of belief, for the guidance of such a society, covering, as nearly as possible, the following points:
(a) Its relation toward God.
(b) The relation of its members one toward another.
(c) The relation of the society to the world.

A prominent church worker says that three-fifths the support given the churches of this city comes directly from the working classes.

The Linotype Co. will place on the market a $1,500 slug-casting machine called the Linotype Junior. The machine is meant for small offices not demanding great speed or variety of faces of type. The machine now in use costs $3,000.

The controversy between the printers and machinists over the control of linotype machinists has ended. The printers won. "We made a good fight, and we died game; now we can shake hands with the members of the I. T. U.," is the way one member of the machinists' delegation put the matter at the Scranton convention.

Industrial organization will come. Concentration of capital and industries will determine the question rather than any action that labor organizations may take or fail to take. The real object of trades-unionism is to benefit the wageerners, and not to perpetuate traditions. Labor will probably learn the value of compactness at a terrible cost, but it will learn it none the less.—J. M. Lynch, President Typographical union.

Printers have subscribed $4,500 towards the machinists' strike for a nine-hour work day.

Something like the following floated the rounds of the labor press some time ago, but it remained for James P. Egan, of Toledo, to put it in good shape for the Typographical Journal. The moral will be readily seen by those who follow closely the internal workings of trade-unions:

The anarchist came to town several years ago, and ever since affairs in the union have been at "sixes and sevens." Prior to the anarchist's appearance everything went along swimmingly. We made no gains and suffered no losses—just drifted. We all worked our "six per," dropped in a nickel (if we didn't leave it at home) on every card that was passed, made our usual quota of gallery plays on meeting night, and, of course, were recognized as stanch unionists.

Then the anarchist came on the scene, and we commenced fighting among ourselves. He took no part in the repartee that made our meetings so pleasant and entertaining. He was serious—wanted to talk about "concentration of capital," "powers of courts," etc. He appeared alarmed regarding the wonderful introduction of labor-saving machinery, and every labor injunction that was issued would be cited to ridicule our courts and constituted authority. He always had a pocketful of stuff he called "reform literature," and was continually urging us to "read and think of the social and economic changes being wrought by industrial revolution." For those of us who could see no change from years ago and were willing to plod in the same rut, he had the most supreme contempt, and once referred to that element as reminding him of a "nigger sleeping on a shady side of a circus tent with a full stomach."

As a delegate to the central body the anarchist got things in about the same fix as his own union. Through his continued insulting and insinuating remarks about "labor grafters," and that sort of talk, many of the delegates looked with suspicion upon those of their colleagues who were fortunate enough to secure a political job.

The anarchist never talked strike. His hobby was education. His knowledge of the labor movement—its laws, precedents, hopes and aims were unequaled by anyone in town. He was a stickler for the label—not forgetting his chewing tobacco. While some of the clothing, hats and shoes worn by the rest of us might be made under unfair conditions, his bore the label. For committe work the anarchist was glutton. No one ever heard him decline an appointment, and if the committee made any report, it always came from his trenchant and biting pen.

But the anarchist was unpopular—he didn't stand in. In his own union the anarchist was always in the minority—and the minority was always the anarchist. For once the travelers and "home guard" were united—both voting the anarchist no good. He fanned the flames by his lack of tact and diplomacy. He was too analytical of men. He would expose our thin veneer of gloss and brush aside every law in the code of squaremanism—reminding one of a rhinocerous smashing through the jungle. Occasionally he would go beyond all endurance and would be hauled up before the union, coming out of the fray minus part of his scalp. In these "come togethers" regularity of proceedings was obscured by defendant's lack of friends.

The anarchist had an advantage over us, in that he could reason from cause to effect, and then with brutal frankness state his conclusions, having no regard for the feelings of others. In short, he possessed none of those charming little nicelies and observances of custom that go to make up popularity, good fellowship and true unionism.

The anarchist only has himself to blame. When a fellow gets all the good people, leaders of labor and other prominent citizens down on him, he—

Where is the anarchist now?

Oh, he was hooted out of every shop, borrowed $2 and left town.

Did it ever strike you that you can buy Jesse Moore whiskey for the same price that is paid for just ordinary whiskey?

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star brand.

MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

THE report of Mr. Frecheville on the Le Roi mine and Northport smelter has just been issued as a document. It is not only most voluminous, but, as was to be expected, remarkably interesting, instructive and ably prepared and written. It is, however, also a most terrible impeachment of the late management. Instances of extravagance and looseness of management are alleged in almost every paragraph of the report, and among them the following may be quoted: "The fact that no proper assay returns had ever been kept; that a great deal of useless work had been done, including the recent straightening out and retimbering of the old shaft, which is not and is never likely to be again used, and the driving of a crosscut at a cost of $20,622, at the expense of the Le Roi shareholders, for no other purpose than to develop the Le Roi No. 2; that a great deal of unnecessary machinery had been purchased, the equipment, which is capable of handling easily 2,000 tons a day, being out of all proportion to the capacity of the mine; and, to quote Mr. Frecheville himself on this point:

"At the combination shaft there is a fine Corliss engine, mounted but not in use, and an electric generator, unmounted. I was told by the late manager that they had been purchased to hold as a club over the head of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, so as to prevent this company from increasing its rate for power and light. The cost of this machinery, landed here, was $5,300. It will never be required. The mine is drained of water by means of pumps driven by compressed air. These pumps work about eight hours per day only, the water being very light; nevertheless, there arrived here about a month ago two magnificent electric pumps, with the motors for driving them; their cost, landed here, is $7,278. This machinery was certainly not wanted, and what makes the matter worse is that the dimensions of the pumps and fly-wheels do not admit of their being let down the shaft. If ever used, they will have to be cut up into sections. Two skips were purchased for the old shaft; they cost $1,619, and will never be used on your mine. Two cages were purchased for the combination shaft at a cost of $1,580, but their dimensions are unsuitable for the track. Evidently the appetite for purchasing machinery grows with feeding."

At the smelter matters have been still worse. By using a strong blast and a very high percentage of coke, the ore has been smelted, but at how much extra cost and at how great a loss in flue dust will never be known. Among the purchased ores smelted were concentrates from the Baker City Sampling Works, assaying 3.27 oz. of gold per ton. These were often charged into the furnace raw, without briquetting, the result being that a large percentage of this valuable material has been carried by the strong blast through the condensing chambers, up the stack, and scattered over the surrounding country. It appears—to again quote Mr. Frecheville—as Mr. Bela Kadish (the late manager of the smelter) is the owner of the Baker City Sampling Works, and was thus in the position of buyer and seller at the same time, that the more concentrates were used the better it was for business. The new manager (Mr. Oscar Szontagh) has already made many great improvements. He purchases no more concentrates, as he is able without using them to make matte of the grade of gold required by the Le Roi contract with the American Smelting & Refining Company. He has completely done away with the granulation and calcination of the low-grade matte; this will very largely reduce the smelting cost, and to a great extent obviate the mechanical loss in handling and the loss in flue dust. The double-decked calcining furnace recently erected by Mr. Kadish at a cost, including building to cover it, of $27,345.86, will never be used on Le Roi ores. The consumption of coke has also been reduced, and, with all this, there has been no reduction in the quantity of the ore put through the furnaces, as, with four running, over 800 tons of ore per day are now being smelted. Mr. Frecheville, moreover, holds Mr. Bela Kadish entirely responsible for bringing about the disastrous strike of last year, and in his concluding remarks expresses the opinion that not only is the mine capable of earning profits now, but that, had not this looseness of management and extravagance existed, "resulting in unwarrantable expenditure and high working costs," it would have paid dividends from the start. According to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., the auditors, the working costs for the year ending June 30, 1901, were $10.72 per ton, segregated as follows:

	Per ton.
Stoping, hoisting, tramming, storing and loading ore	$ 3.487
Exploration	0.423
Depreciation—	
Mine equipment	0.089
Surface improvements	0.050
Mine machinery	0.106
	$ 4.146
Freight on ore to smelter	0.510
Smelter expenses	$ 4.465
Interest and discount on ore in yards	0.137
Depreciation	0.232
	4.834
Matte expense—	
Sacking and crushing	$ 0.044
Freight on matte to refineries	0.536
Eastern representative	0.028
Bank charges	0.092
Refiners' toll and deductions	0.534
	1.234
	$10.724

Feb. 15th, 1899 to June 30th, 1900	$527,562
July 1st, 1900 to June 30th, 1901	568,722
	$1,096,284

These profits were represented on the books of the company at Rossland at June 30, 1901, as follows:

Plant, buildings and equipment—		
Mine machinery and plant	$188,378	
Surface improvements at mine	89,026	
Mine equipment	45,558	
	$322,963	
Smelter plant	130,936	
Flora Lime Quarry	7,544	
		$ 461,494
Mine exploration and development		153,048
Jas. Breen's interest in Northport smelter		300,000
La Fleur Comstock, etc., property		50,000
Stock of ore at mine and smelter and smelter product on hand and in transit	$731,933	
Less—		
Loans by Bank of Montreal, secured on same	616,290	
		115,642
Stores on hand at Northport smelter		57,367
Debtors—		
Le Roi No. 2, Limited cash advances	$ 76,881	
Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., cash advances	41,769	
Sundries	67,169	
	$185,820	
Less—		
Sundry creditors for wages, taxes, etc	133,464	
		52,356
Cash in bank		14,933
London office—cash remittance		39,760
		$1,244,603
Less—		
Ore in dump at February 15th, 1899, transferred from the London books to the Rossland books		148,318
		$1,096,284

ESTIMATED STATEMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, NOV. 20th, 1901.

Matte in transit, 27,000 lots at $14,000	$378,000	
High grade matte, 132,689 tons at $14,000 per 30 tons	61,920	
Low grade matte, 669,545 tons at $300 per ton	200,863	
Calcined briquettes, 85,000 tons at $300 per ton	25,500	
Sows, 14,422 tons at $446 per ton	6,444	
Bottoms and furnace receivers, say	10,000	
Flue dust, 1,100 dust at $28 per ton	31,815	
Ore stock at smelter, 25,766,355 tons at $7 per ton	166,364	
Ore in dump at mine, 34,252 tons at $3 per ton	118,169	
	$999,107	
Less loans by Bank of Montreal secured on same	974,750	
		$24,356
Stores on hand—		
At mine, say	$ 50,000	
At smelter, say	35,000	
General stores at smelter	$47,968	
Less amount owing on same	34,109	
	13,859	
		98,859
Debtors—		
Le Roi No. 2, Ltd.	$62,047	
Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd.	17,449	
Sundries	16,724	
	$96,221	
Less creditors for wages, etc.	103,792	
	$ 7,571	
Cash—		
At bank, overdraft	$79,104	
On hand, Northport office	3,451	
	75,653	
		$3,224
Surplus		$39,991

From all of which it would not appear that, even at present market prices, Le Roi shares are a remarkably good speculation.

THE NEW COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Mr. Archibald Dick, inspector of mines, stationed at Cranbrook, was interviewed last week by the Vancouver News-Advertiser in respect to the effect the new Coal Mines Regulation Act, which has just become operative, would have upon the personnel of colliery employees. As is known, the new act provides for the qualification of underground men, overmen, shot-lighters and firemen, through an examination designed to test their knowledge of those matters, necessary for the safe operation of the mines. The act provides that the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall make the rules required in this connection, and it was for this purpose that Mr. Dick was called in consultation in conjunction with other mining authorities. Mr. Dick was of the opinion that a large majority of miners would pass the examination as required without difficulty. He explained that it would not affect the mine laborers, but only those who were actually engaged in digging coal underground. A great many of the men employed in the Island collieries have been trained in Eastern mines. Some of them have worked in the pits of Cape Breton and Pictou, N. S., or in the mines of Scotland or Hungary. Most of these are good men, who know the business, and are already familiar with the essentials of the mining craft. That the new law will be productive of much good Mr. Dick believes, but the creation of rules applicable to all the circumstances and conditions must be more or less gradually worked out.

Speaking of the operations at Fernie, Mr. Dick observed that in November last 43,000 tons of coal were mined there, and the output for December was something over 50,000 tons, although he was not positive as to the latter. This, he noted, was an important consideration for the province, as every ton of coal mined there pays 5 cents straight tax and 5 cents royalty, making 10 cents per ton, to the revenues. The Island collieries are exempt from the royalty, the land having been taken up previous to 1884, when the royalty was put on. The Crow's Nest Coal Company, he said, has 624 coke ovens at Fernie and Michelle, from which it is expected the shipments will amount to 10,000 tons per day within the space of two years. The same tax as above applies in this connection.

EAST KOOTENAY PROSPECTS.

It is reported that the North Star will resume operations as soon as men can be secured. The Sullivan will start up about February 1st, and the St. Eugene mine and concentrator is ready to resume operations as soon as conditions warrant. There is no doubt but that the Estella and Tiger-Poorman group of mines will be added to the shipping list this year, and we can look forward for a still larger production this year than that of 1900.

The erection of a smelter in the district will cause the opening up of a new industry to the district—the production of copper.

The opening up of placer areas on Perry, Weaver, Moyie and Wild Horse creeks will largely help to swell the valuation of the metal production of the district. With an increased production in coal and coke, the big silver-lead mines working with a full force and constantly increasing output, new shipping mines, a number of copper properties shipping, the production of South East Kootenay should reach a valuation of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.—Fort Steele Prospector.

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

According to a statement of Prof. Coleman, of the geological survey department, Canada will take rank as the third largest gold-producing country during 1901, with a production not far short in value of $30,000,000. In 1900 Canada's output, excluding Newfoundland, reached a total valuation of $27,916,752, while last year both the yield from British Columbia and the Yukon considerably increased. When, however, the war in South Africa, finally terminates, and the mining industry there regains its former position, Canada must rest content—for many years to come at least—with a fourth place on the list, for to catch up to the States or Australasia our output has to be more than treble the present value.

COPPER-PRODUCTION COSTS AT GREENWOOD.

Mr. Paul Johnson is authority for the statement that copper can be produced in the Boundary district at a cost of 7½ cents per pound. It is hoped that further reductions will be made in the cost of mining and smelting at Greenwood, so that the total cost will not exceed $2.25 per ton. This low cost will be brought about by concessions made by the Canadian Pacific railway in freight rates on handling ore from the mines to the smelter, and coal and coke from the Crow's Nest mines and coke ovens. Future reductions in cost will be brought about by the besmerizing of the Greenwood matte at the Granby works at Grand Forks. By treating this matte at Grand Forks, instead of shipping it to Newark, N. J., a saving will be effected of $2,000 a month. The cuts already obtained in freight rates and prices of coke means a saving of $100 a day to the Greenwood works; while if, as proposed, the output is trebled, still further economy of production will be possible.

ORE PRODUCTION IN SLOCAN.

The year has opened very favorably in the Slocan, and ore shipments during the past two weeks have been exceptionally heavy, the Arlington alone having sent out 470 tons. This is a good sign, for although the local smelters have intimated their intention of giving better rates, no contracts have yet been made on the new basis, the fact being that some negotiations upon which the smelters depend, and which would enable them to offer a lower treatment rate, are not absolutely completed. If smelters based their rates entirely on the cost of operation, irrespective of the condition of the industry, as has been suggested, there would be no reduction in rates this year. It is also impossible to compare the rates charged by United States smelters with the charges of local works. In the one case the local smelter saves freight on ore, but pays freight on about one-half the weight of the ore in the form of bullion; it also pays higher wages and gets a very much lower treatment rate on dry ores, which disadvantages quite offset the advantage of the saving in freight on ore. The difference to the mining industry and the country as a whole is that the operation of mines like the Arlington, which was the largest tonnage producer in the Slocan last year, is possible in consequence of the rates given by local smelters; while, if there were no local smelters, mines of that class could not be profitably operated, or at the best could ship but a small tonnage of high-grade sorted ore.

THE LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

The feature of the week has been the steady and persistent advance in Cariboo-McKinney's, which in the last two weeks have risen from 14 to 31 asked, 24 bid. The difference between the asking and bidding price is not, perhaps, an altogether favorable sign, but the stock is fairly firmly held, and there is little likelihood of a fall in present prices—at any rate until after the annual meeting—when, on the other hand, if the expected dividend is announced, and the directors can give an encouraging statement as to the condition of and prospects at the mine, a further considerable advance may be confidently anticipated. Other stocks have also been healthier, with one or two exceptions. Rambler having advanced to 79 asked, Centre Star to 37, Winnipeg to 5½, and Morrison to 7. North Star is something weaker at 25, 21, while War Eagle has fallen to 8½, 7½, selling in Toronto on Friday as low as 7. Payne is firm at 26, 24, with sales at from 25 to 25½.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TIME TABLE NO. 43.

Effective October 26, 1901.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9.00	12.06
		A.M.
Goldstream	9.28	11.38
Shawnigan Lake	10.20	10.46
Cobble Hill	10.33	10.20
Duncans	11.00	10.02
Chemainus	11.32	9.30
	P.M.	
Nanaimo	12.45	8.15
Ar. Wellington	1.00 Lv.	8.00

Northbound. Leave.	Sat. & Su. P.M.	Southbound Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	3.00	6.52
Goldstream	3.28	6.24
Shawnigan Lake	4.20	5.32
Cobble Hill	4.33	5.19
Duncans	5.00	4.47
Chemainus	5.32	4.11
Nanaimo	6.41	3.08
Ar. Wellington	6.55	Lv. 2.54

Excursion rates in effect to all points good Saturday and Sunday. For rates and all information apply at the Company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffican Mager

ALBION IRON WORKS CO.

LIMITED.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

STOVES

...AND...

RANGES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

DON'T BUY AN IMPORTED STOVE WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE HOME-MADE ARTICLE FOR LESS MONEY.

A CALL AT THEIR STORE-ROOMS ON STORE STREET AND PEMBROKE STREET WILL CONVINCE YOU

PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES IS NOW EXECUTED BY COPMETENT WORKMEN

Similkameen Valley Coal Company, Limited.

Stock is Now Selling at $1.00 per Share

Lots for sale in the coming city of Ashnola, situated on the banks of the Similkameen River, on the company's land. Waterworks and electric light systems will be in full running order in Ashnola before spring. Hotels, Brewery and Business Blocks and residences now in course of erection. You can buy one of these lots NOW at from $175 to $225. When Similkameen Valley Coal is put on the market they will be worth ten times this amount. Plans of townsite may be seen at office of Official Broker.

J. E. CHURCH, Official Broker
14 Trounce Ave. Victoria, B. C.

The E. B. Eddy Co.

HULL, CANADA

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Papers, Tubs, Pails, Washboards, Candy Pails, Jam Pails, Matches.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT.

Queen's Hotel,

Corner of Store and Johnson Streets.

R. B. McLELLAND, PROP., VICTORIA, B.C

The most popular moderate rate Hotel in Victoria. Free 'bus to all steamboats and trains.

First-class Restaurant in connection. Special rates by the week or month.

Rates—American plan, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; European plan, 50c. to $1.

CURSE OF DRINK

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 37 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

CURED SECRETLY

HAVOC BY FIRE, WATER, SMOKE

Pictures Showing Parts of Spencer's Big Store Before and After the Fire of December 28.

SPENCER'S ARCADE has been recognized for many years as one of the principal retail business establishments of Victoria—a pleasant place, where beautiful and useful necessaries of life might be selected from a stock so varied and complete that every class of customer found just what was wanted, of good quality and within reach of the most slender purse. Nor was the fame of the Arcade confined to Victoria; it spread throughout the province, and became a household word in the Sound cities. It had grown from modest beginnings to be the foremost establishment of its class on the Pacific Coast, with a character for upright dealing which made the name Spencer "as good as the bank."

The business done by the firm during 1901 was most satisfactory, and during the Christmas holidays the sales were larger than ever before. Fortune seemed to smile her sanniest on the Arcade, and when the doors were locked on the evening of Saturday, December 28, the members of the firm and their staff went to their homes, wearied with the work of a busy week, but feeling cheerful and contented that their exertions had not been wasted, but had been crowned with success.

Later in the night, when it was noised abroad that Spencer's was on fire, there was scarce a man, woman or child in the city who did not feel a thrill of regret, a sense of personal loss, and a tidal wave of sympathy rolled up for the veteran merchant and his sons, whose life work was threatened with destruction.

The story of the fire is now an old one. Happily, the building and a large portion of its contents were saved, but the Arcade was so scarred and wrecked by fire, water and smoke, that those who knew it best could scarcely recognize the store when the winter morning's cold grey light revealed the havoc which had been done. Outwardly there was not much to attract attention, for the exertions of the brave firemen had kept the flames confined to the interior, but when one entered and saw the mass of blackened, water-soaked debris on every hand, he began to realize the enormity of the damage wrought in less than a couple of hours. Everywhere on the ground floor were signs of destruction. Costly mantles and millinery, bedraggled and sodden, lay in indescribable confusion in the show rooms, which but yesterday were a favorite resort for lady shoppers; goods of all descriptions, half burned, besmirched, trampled into the ashes, and charred remains of the flooring, were everywhere, while, strange to say, some of the shelves and counters, with their piled-up contents, looked as if they had escaped damage. Such was not the case, however, for nearly every article in the store, even if it escaped the fire and water, was more or less depreciated in value by the all-pervading smoke.

Upstairs, where the fire broke out, presented an even more pitiable scene of desolation. The furniture and carpet departments, the work rooms and factory, were completely gutted, all the goods that were not actually burned being damaged beyond hope of ever being utilized. Everywhere was a chaos of black cinders, ashes and indescribable rubbish, where a few hours before the beautiful work of cunning artizans had been so temptingly displayed.

Few can realize from this poor description the actual work of the fire, but in order that Colonist readers may form some idea of it, a few photographs were taken, showing certain sections of the Arcade before and after the fire. Even these do not do complete justice to the real condition of things, for the camera has a kindly trick of smoothing over the most disagreeable features of the scene which falls within range of its retentive but often deceptive eye. The contrast is most marked in the pictures showing the furniture department. One curious illusion which struck the observer the morning after the fire was a mass of what looked like half-melted icicles or congealed snow about the walls and over the windows. (It can be seen in the photograph.) The imitation was perfect from across the room, but on a nearer approach it was seen to be cotton batting which had been scattered by the stream from the fire hose and stuck to the wall in this fantastic shape.

The insurance adjustor has made his award as to the damage to the building, placing it at $10,000, and a gang of workmen began on Friday to clear away the debris from the interior preparatory to putting it in presentable shape. The work is progressing rapidly and will include the erection of a temporary roof so that it is hoped to resume business in about a week. Meantime, however, the adjustors and appraisers who are estimating the damage to the stock, have only begun their work, which is intricate and difficult, and it may take them a long time to come to a decision.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Spencer may be enabled to resume business at an early date, as every day the store remains closed means a considerable loss to the business of the city and a great hardship to the employees of the firm, who are thrown out of employment.

It is understood that immediately after the appraisers make their award, the stock damaged by water and smoke will be offered for sale at sacrifice prices, in order to clear the way for a complete stock of new goods.

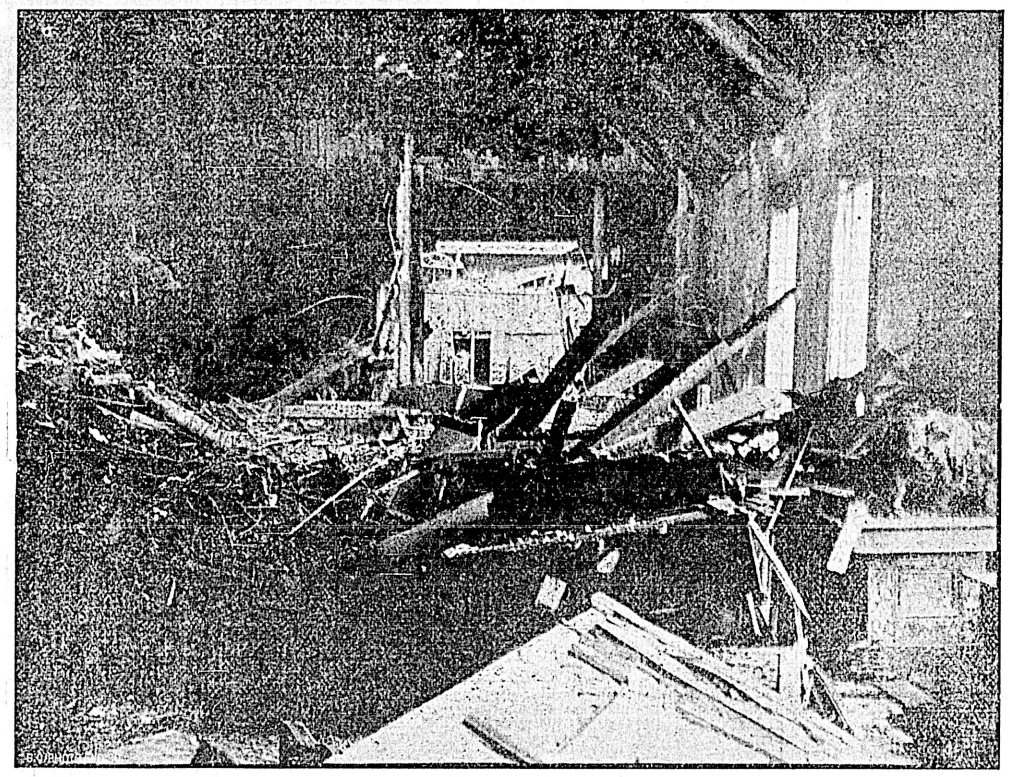
Unregenerate Youth—Pass the seedy cake, Vicar's Daughter—If?—If?—— Unregenerate Youth—If 'e don't I'll shove 'im in the fatce! Punch.

Smith—There goes a man who hasn't a friend in the world. Jones—Poor fellow! How did he lose his money?—Chicago Daily News.

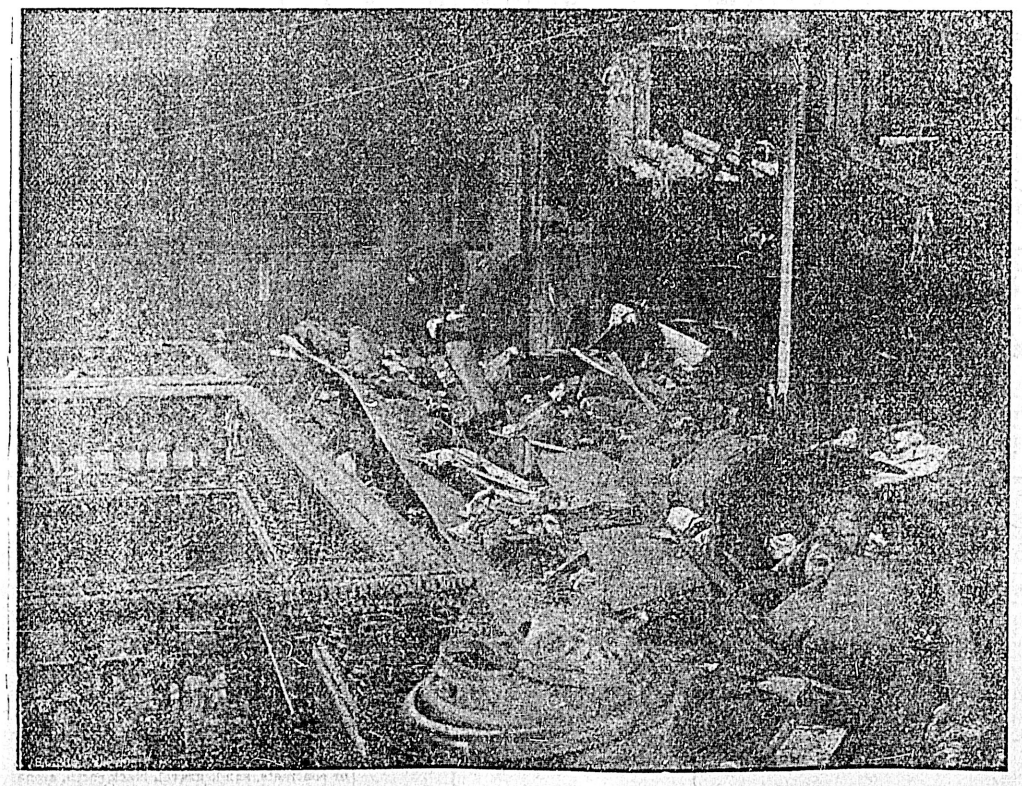
MAIN AISLE, DOWNSTAIRS, BEFORE THE FIRE.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, BEFORE THE FIRE.

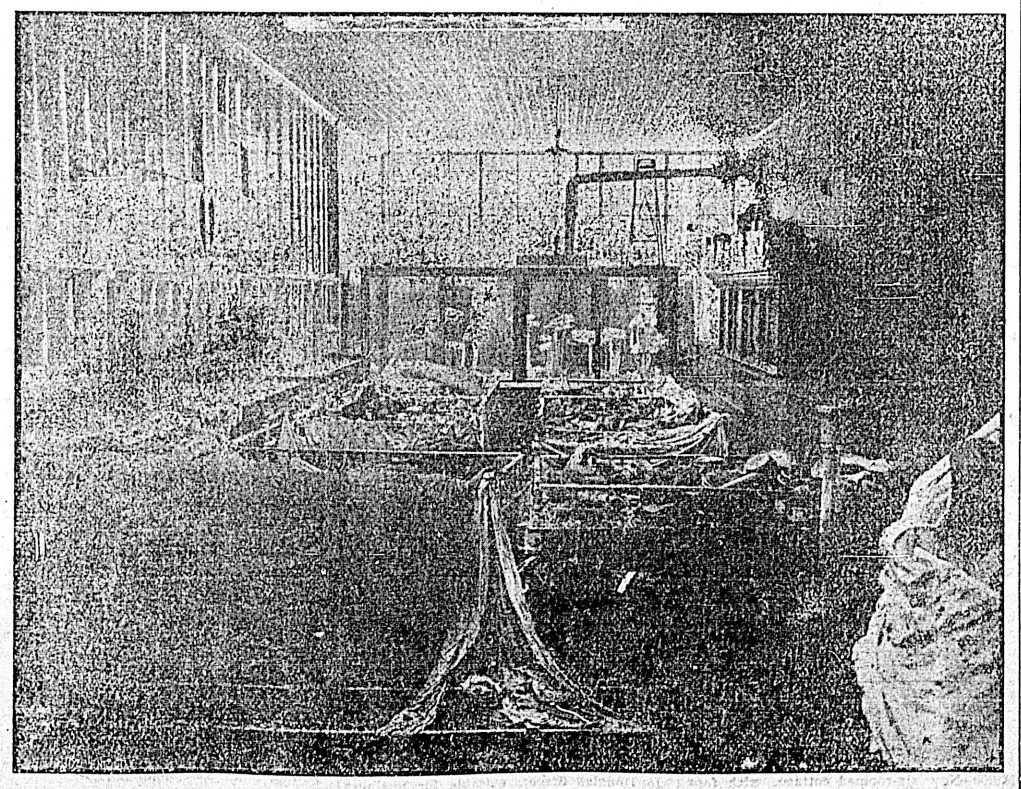
MAIN AISLE—GROUND FLOOR, AFTER THE FIRE.



FURNITURE DEPARTMENT AFTER THE FIRE.



PORTION OF FACTORY AFTER THE FIRE.



MANTLE AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, AFTER THE FIRE.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

A LARGE ponderous Man with a slow Delivery and very few gallant Accomplishments was trying to date up a Nice Girl for a case of Marry when a Rival dashed in between them and put him out of Business for a while.

This Rival was what they called a Quarter-Horse or Sprinter. He was stronger at the Start than any time thereafter. After having known him for 5 Minutes one would have said that he was a Delightful Chap. Those who had known him for 5 Weeks confided that he was the cheapest Smoke who ever Blew. He was a Human Phonograph and carried about six Cylinders. When he had run them through, he would begin all over again and Duplicate them. He was a Repeater. He had a few hot Stunts but he always exhausted his Repertoire the first time at Bat, and about the second or third Session the Listener would drop to the Fact that he was being led around and around in a Circle.

A Young Lady likes a Compliment if it is Impromptu and manufactured expressly for her, but it makes her peevish to learn that some 7,000 other Girls have had the same Speech slipped to them under the same Circumstances.

When the Quarter-Horse broke into the Parlor for the Purpose of shell-roading the Quiet Man he made a big Hit right off the Reel. He did all the talking and had the Girl hanging on his Words with one Arm and reaching for him with the other. In the meantime Old Silence-and-Fun set back in the Corner, completely blanketed, but saying to himself: "Let him have all the Rope he wants, and he'll tie himself in a Hard Knot."

On the third Evening the Sprinter was all in and began to run with a Limp, so old Charley Slow pulled his Chair forward and took charge of the Girl once more.

MORAL: Don't shoot all your Fire-Works as a Curtain-Raiser.

THE DEAD-HEAD WHO WAS SOUR ON THE WHOLE GAME.

There was a case-hardened old First-Nighter who claimed that all the real Actresses and funny Comedians had been dead for 15 or 20 Years. He longed for the Palmy Days when he used to lean back and Haw-Haw and be an Encore Fiend. Seemingly he overlooked the Fact that when Comic Opera hit him hard and the Minstrels made him Laugh until it Hurt, he had been a gingery Kid with a keen Interest in Life. At that time he didn't know that he had a Stomach. Now he could sit down any time and write a History of his Liver. He was a Victim of the Pepsin Habit. Also he was well known in the Doctor's Waiting Room where People sit around and hate one another white reading last year's Magazines.

The old First-Nighter would go to the Play House and sit there brooding over his Internal Organs. He wouldn't have laughed for $7. When the Actors looked down and saw that "Before Taking" Face in the Bald-Head Row, they would get rattled and forget their Cues.

After the Performance the Kicker would go out and tell the Manager what a punk Show it was, that the Comedian was about as Humorous as a Glue Sandwich and the Soubrette was a Varnish.

After failing, for Years, to put on a Show that pleased the First-Nighter, the Manager decided to make one Supreme Effort. He arranged a Bill that was a Corker. Melba did a Slack Rope Act and Mansfield gave a Pedestal Clog. The inevitable Double Sextette consisted of May Irwin, Madam Mojeska, Mary Mannering, Lillian Russell, Ada Rehan and Julia Marlowe in the Front Row, while E. H. Sothern, John Drew, Francis Wilson, Joseph Jefferson, Nat Goodwin and Kyrle Bellew did the "Tell Me Pretty Maiden" Business. Mrs. Patrick Campbell broke Glass Balls with a 22 Rifle and the De Reszke Boys did several Popular Ballads with Dance Steps in between. The Salary List looked bigger than the National Debt. It was the greatest bunch of Stars ever got together.

"There can be no Kick coming on this Show," said the Manager, but even as he spoke he saw the First-Nighter coming out with a Look of Disgust on his Face, although six Champion Prize-Fighters had just walked out on the Stage to do the Dramatic Skit.

"How do you like the Show?" asked the Manager.

"The worst I ever saw," was the Reply. "The Plot is not Convincing and the Music is Reminiscent."

"I pass you up," said the Manager.

And after that he went back to catering to the ordinary, low-browed Public.

MORAL: It is the Gift of Disagreement that makes First-Nighters.

THE BOY WITH THE STEADFAST AMBITION.

In a Small Place where the Local Freight stopped to rake out the Ashes and pick up a Car of Produce, there was a Boy who had set his Heart on being a Railroad Man. He would go down to the 4x6 Depot and stand on the 2x9 platform and look at the Head Brakeman on No. 4, and say to himself: "Some Day I shall be like him if I improve my Opportunities and learn to make a Coupling on the Run without the use of a Stick."

He was down flipping the Trains every Day in defiance of the Town Marshal, and he wore a flat-topped Hat and Braid on his Clothes and chewed Conductor's Delight. All that he needed to be a real Railroader was a large Silver Watch and a few Orders written on yellow Tissue Paper.

It was a Proud Day when they put him on an Extra Run for then he was privileged to speak of the Superintendent as the Old Man and wave his hand at all the Dining-Room Girls along the Line.

Just as he was becoming well acquainted with all the Agents and Operators and had acquired a large Vocabulary to be used in cussing the Engineer, he got what seems to be due every Brakeman. He was a little slow in withdrawing the Left Fin and the Bumpers caught him. When he came out of the Hospital, his Left Hand looked like a Pair of Scissors. Then he was a sure-enough Railroader. He went back to the Road and the next time they landed his Right. He got mixed up in a head-on Collision and a Gravel Train piled up on top of him. By the time the Surgeons had pared away what wouldn't be any more use to him, he was trimmed down to about three-quarters Size. As soon as he got his Crutches he went back and got a Job on a Crossing where his Duties were to wave a Red Flag and criticize the Policy of the Road. One Day his Uncle, a well-to-do Citizen, came along and said to what was left of him: "If you had taken my Advice, you would be a successful Business Man with the usual number of Arms and Legs."

Then the Remnant replied as follows: "When the Choo-Choo Microbe begins to work on a Man, he would rather be a crippled Brakeman than an athletic Bank President."

MORAL: He whose Soul is in Railroading never objects to being Marked Up a little.

THE MAIDEN WHO CONNECTED WITH THE BEELINE ROUTE TO THE REGIONS OF THE UPPER TEN.

Beside an Open Window in the Box Factory there toiled Day after Day a bright young Thing named Lizzie. She could look out and see the Gilded Youth going by, leading their Dogs and trying to walk English Fashion and she would ask herself: "Oh, is it within the Range of Human Possibilities that some day I shall meet these remarkable Creatures?"

The Answer seemed to have a Negative Flavor, for up to date Lizzie had been unable to Flag any of our Best Young Men. They couldn't see a Box-Factory Girl, not even with a Monocle.

But one Morning Lizzie arose and found that her Name was not Lizzie at all but Ellie Lollypop, supposed to be the Daughter of a Prominent Physician of San Francisco. And the Box Factory saw her no more for she was in the Front Row of the Merry Villagers of one of these Troupes in which the Principals support the Chorus.

That evening all the Young Men who Travel on their Names waited at the Stage Door to crave an Introduction, so that they might Feed her and present her with Automobiles. She married one whose Folks came over in the Mayflower and haven't done anything else except to hold on to their Real Estate. And now when she floats into a crowded Cafe, every one Rubbers, for she is a Celebrity.

MORAL: There are no Calcium Lights in the Box Factory.

THE AGRICULTURAL INGRATE AND THE REVENGE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

A Farmer once ran for a County Office. He hitched up to his side-bar Buggy and drove around and Electioneered until he had the Job cinched. A Man who lived in Town tried to pull down the Nomination but the Back Townships were all for the Farmer. The Voters said they calculated that Lem was in Sympathy with the Toiling Masses, for he wore a suit of Blue Jumpers and a Hickory Shirt and a full set of AEolians and he certainly looked the Part.

Lem was carried to the County Seat on a Wave of Popular Enthusiasm. He moved into a House that was painted four or five Colors and he began to wear his Black Suit every Day with a Boiled Shirt and Sleeve Buttons. The Word traveled back to the Country that Lem was getting to be a dal-blithered Dude, and the next thing you knew, by Criminies, he'd be sporting a Necktie. Lem had his Chinchillas neatly trimmed by the Town Barber and came out in a Derby. He spread it on pretty Thick and no mistake.

His old-time Neighbors would drive in town of a Saturday after a Week of Hard Work and they would see Lem sitting by a Window in the Court House playing Checkers with the Town Liar. When they realized that they, the Tax-Payers, were giving Lem a large Salary for sitting around in his Sunday Best, they realized that Lem had entered into that old and well-known Conspiracy to bunk the Granger and gold-brick him and give him the Short End generally. So when Lem ran for re-election the out-lying Vote fell on him like a Horse on a Butterfly. Every hard-working Tiller of the Soil took a Crack at Lem because he lived in Town and put on Dog. When Lem found himself Marooned he did not want to go back to the Country and tackle Hard Work again. He stayed in Town and permitted his Wife to take Boarders. A good Farmer was spoiled in the making of a Disappointed Politician, but the Voters did not acknowledge that they were to Blame.

MORAL: Never wean the Honest Toiler away from his Blue Jumpers.

THE LADY WHO LIVED DOWN HER PAST BY MAIN FORCE.

Once there was a large Family of Girls in an out-of-the-way Town. The Family was up against it about four-thirds of the Time and the Girls had to Shift for themselves. One of these Girls did a short line of Kitchen Work for a time in order to side-step the Poor-House. Later on she led to the Altar an Industrious Young Fellow who took her up to the City, where they did very well. She began to wear all kinds of Clothes and drop her R's and do the Heavy, but she could not get away from her Past. She remembered that she had juggled the Waffle-Irons and rinsed the Dishes for 3 Sesterces per Week and if Society ever heard about it, she would be a Discard. So in order to allay Suspicion and prove that there was a Chasm between her and any Kitchen Mechanic, she used to roast the Help. One of her favorite Occupations was to walk up and down a Recent Arrival from Germany or Scandinavia. With the Irish she had to be a little more Careful. But she worked the Lady Act so hard that she had to send to the Intelligence Office for a new batch of Menials every Day or two. She was so haughty and hity-ti that sometimes she almost jollied herself into the Belief that she never had been a Hired Girl at all.

She flattered herself that she could jump on a Servant in a Manner that would have done Credit to any of the First Families. When her Husband rebuked her for calling down the Maid in the Presence of Callers, she reminded him that very often a Working Girl thinks she is as good as any one else, unless she is Squelched.

MORAL: It is impossible to palm off Poor Service on a Graduate.

"PAP WON'T LIKE IT."

George Ade had been for a visit to the old home at Lafayette, Ind., and returned to Chicago reeking with Hoosier stories. One of them relates to a "street fair" recently held in that place. Many of the freaks of the Fair Midway boarded with the keeper of a cheap hotel, who consequently was at liberty to visit, without charge, any of the exhibits. One morning, after the fair had been running a few days, a country boy appeared at the hotel and told the proprietor that he and his "pap" had brought a load of hay to town for the animals in Bostock's show, but the load upset.

"Had yer breakfast?" inquired the landlord.

"Nope. We started 'fore sun-up."

The man insisted that the boy take breakfast right then. The boy did so, but protested that he was afraid "pap" wouldn't like it. After breakfast the man said:

"Ever seen Lulu, the wild girl?"

"Nope. Hain't been t' town sence last fall."

"Better come and see her. Won't cost a cent."

"But 'pap' won't like it."

"Oh, never mind. It won't take long."

After they had seen Lulu they visited the two-headed boy, the skeleton man, the switch-back railway, the animal show, each time the boy warning the man that "pap" wouldn't like it, but each time being overruled by his generous guide. At last, toward sun-down, the boy positively balked at going to see the girl with the elephant feet, on the score that he was sure "pap" wouldn't like it.

"Well, by the way, where is your pap?" asked the man.

"He's under the load of hay."

RICH MEN'S FUNERALS.

When a rich man dies, his death assumes an importance in dollars and cents which, to the man who lives all his life with the prospect of being laid away for his long sleep at a cost of not over $100, seems enormous. Though the millionaire cannot take his wealth beyond the grave, he frequently takes a considerable amount inside the doors of the tomb. The coffin in which Li Hung Chang was buried recently was one which that wily old diplomat had had made to suit his fancy, and had carried around with him for many years. It was beautifully ornamented with gold and precious stones, and was valued at $65,000. The widow of a millionaire named Hillier lavished $20,000 on the coffin in which she buried the body of her husband. The coffin was of exquisitely carved mahogany, profusely ornamented with solid gold and lined with rare silk that cost $65 a yard. Nearly all millionaires spend great sums upon the mausoleums where they and their family are to rest at last. The great Mackay and Vanderbilt mausoleums are examples of this, and Senator Clark of Montana has built himself a tomb, the cost of which is said to have been $175,000.

Bill—How long was your friend, the artist, working on that canvas? Will—Eight years. Took him six months to paint it and seven years and a half trying to sell it. —Tit-Bits.

Classified advertisements one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MEN WANTED to learn barber trade. Only two months required. Tools donated. Wages earned while learning. Catalogue free. Moler's Barber College, San Francisco, Calif. d31

WANTED—A teacher of elocution and physical culture for a private class. Address A. X. Y., Colonist office. j14

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Experienced saleslady, who understands dry goods business. Apply "N.", Colonist office. j17

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply 206 Yates street. d29

WANTED—A lady teacher for Sahtlam school. One that can play the organ preferred. Address Arthur Robinson, Sahtlam, Duncan Station, B. C. j18

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED — Employment as warehouseman or any position of trust. Abstainer, L., Colonist. j18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Position for respectable housekeeper. Good references. Apply M., Colonist. j17

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. Frst class speed and references. Address "Steno," Colonist. j14

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED—Furnished house about eight rooms, convenient location. Apply H., Colonist. j18

WANTED—To rent, with object of purchase, if satisfactory, an unfurnished house, 8 or 9 rooms, with modern improvements, in nice locality. Thoroughly reliable tenant. Address Y. C., Jr., this office. 15

WANTED—By married couple, no children, small furnished house or bungalow, with modern conveniences. Terms and particulars to A., Colonist. d19

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition. Rent $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED AT ONCE—A sealing boat in good condition. Apply J. J., Colonist office. j18

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. Apply 54 Pandora street. j18

TO LET—Three new rooms, single or en suite. Three blocks from City Hall, on car line. Electric lights, hot water, bath, patent grates. With or without board. 71 Discovery street. j16

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. j15

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms. 90 Douglas street. "K.", Colonist. j14

TO LET—Suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in Victoria West. Apply "S," Victoria West P. O.

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO RENT — Comfortable rooms, with or without board; also table board. 137 Quadra street. 'Phone 250. j14

PLEASANT, comfortable home in house of retired nurse, for invalid or maternity case. J. S., 137 Quadra street, Victoria, B. C. 'Phone 250. j12

BOARDERS WANTED—Front sunny rooms with the best of board; all home comforts, terms moderate. 2 Blanchard street, Church Hill. j12

FIRST CLASS BOARD with private sitting rooms, if desired, and every comfort for moderate terms. Knowle House, Head street, Esquimalt road. d29

TO LET—Pleasant rooms for few gentlemen. Desirable and central locality, close to tram. Good cook. Address St. Bernard, Vancouver street. d15

WANTED — A few respectable gentlemen boarders, where they may enjoy home comforts, with washing done at home. No. 23 Perry Street, James Bay.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Store on Yates street. Apply to Helsterman & Co. j1

TO RENT—OFFICES.

OFFICES, single and in suites, fire proof vaults; heat and modern conveniences; low rents. Board of Trade building. d29

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Six-roomed house, John street. Apply Capt. Jacobson, Head street. j17

FOR RENT—Furnished 7-roomed house, hot and cold water. Apply "K.", Colonist. j17

TO LET—That very desirabe country residence known as "Glenora," situate at Koksilah, consisting of 160 acres of land with modern dwelling house, good barns, stables, outbuildings and orchard. Full particulars on application to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cottage, three rooms, near city; garden with small fruits good barn. Apply 165 Johnson street. j12

TO LET—Two furnished cottages, five and four rooms, bath, etc., rent $6 and $9. Apply to A. Williams, 101 Yates street, or E. M. Johnson, Broughton street. j1

TO LET—Cottage, three rooms, one mile from city; garden with small fruits, good woodhouse, barn. Apply 165 Johnson street. j1

PERSONAL.

WANTED AT ONCE—The address of David Kirkwood, M. E. T. L. Sullins, Westholm, B. C. j16

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Superior street, between Montreal and Birdcage Walk, a chain bracelet set with torquoise and pearls. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Colonist office. j18

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAME RAAB, clairvoyant and locating medium, gives sittings daily at 23 View Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

ENGINEERS' LICENSE—Mechanics, Engineers, Firemen, Electricians, Etc.,—40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, room 582, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. j11

DANCING CLASSES.

BALL ROOM DANCING — Lessons given privately or in classes. Lesson nights, Monday and Thursday. Class dance every Friday evening. Private lessons to suit pupils. Address Miss Telfor, 107 Blanchard street. j5

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Grocery and bakery business. Apply this office. j18

FOR SALE—A new line of cream, white and string braids; also new designs for silk work, at Mrs. W. H. Adams', 78 Douglas street. j16

FOR SALE—A new high grade PIANO, cheap for cash. Address "A. M.," Colonist. Piano may be seen at 39 North Park. j11

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—One fine horse and double seat cart and harness. For information 19 Herald street, between 2 and 4, afternoon. j16

FOR SALE—Three good dairy cows freshly calved. Apply R. Stuart, Hatley Park. j17

FINE GERMAN CANARIES FOR SALE, at Mrs. Lang's, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs. j12

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183½ Douglas street. A postal card will find. j12

WANTED—To buy a good goat in milk. Address M., this office. j5

FOR SALE — White Wyandotte cockerels and Belgian hares; choice stock. E. Robinson, 16 Young Street, James Bay.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

2,400 acres, chiefly yellow cedar, $5,000. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Business or a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc.; doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—Lot 30 by 120 with 5 rooms, all large, bath, conservatory and pantry, electric lights, hot and cold water $1050, easy terms. Call or address S. B. Sutton, 8 Labouchere street, between Cook and Vancouver streets. j18

FOR SALE—On Esquimalt road, two-story house, and lot 60x130, eight rooms; also bath room, scullery and pantry, with hot and cold water, electric light. All rooms large and in first class condition, for $2300, half down, balance at 4 per cent. Address B., Colonist. j8

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$2400—7 roomed 2-story dwelling, lot 47x120. Sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$1,600 — Seven-room dwelling, with bath, etc.; good location, one minute's walk from tramcar and 12 minutes from post office; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Six-room modern dwelling, electric light, stable, and lot 30x160, centrally located, A1 neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,050—Nice cottage, with bath, etc., facing south, centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,900 — Full-sized lot and seven-roomed cottage, 10 minutes from post office; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure; cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Ten-roomed modern dwelling (very central); must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$2,000—Large corner lot, two-story dwelling and good stable, centrally located, cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance, situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,050—Nice five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., well situated. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Full-sized lot, with two houses, in the heart of the city; a good speculation. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,800—Two full-sized lots with good house; very central; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$2,100 — Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,200—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—A choice of two cottages, almost new, five rooms; rented at $9 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two 5-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,750—Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only 10 minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,600—Modern eight-room dwelling, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; beautiful view; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800—Pretty cottage, corner lot, good garden and lot 55x120, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,200—Good six-room cottage, near Dallas road; nice view of the Straits; modern conveniences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,300—Seven-roomed dwelling, modern in every respect; good stable and outhouses; lot 54x150; very convenient to town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$1,800 — Five-roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and out-buildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,450—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,600—New six-roomed cottage, with four lots, out-buildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

WEST END.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-roomed cottage, well situated, one acre of ground, stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—Seven roomed modern dwelling, well situated, over two acres of land, large frontage on road and water. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,800 — Esquimalt Road — Seven roomed modern cottage, electric light, one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$3,000 — Six-roomed dwelling, two acres under cultivation, stable, orchard, lawn, etc.; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$200—Corner lot, Fernwood Road, 64x134. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$300—Good lot on Johnson street, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$4,800—Full sized lot on Yates street, just above Douglas, A1 locality for doctor's office and residence. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$2,500—Half lot, very central and in good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$700—Very nice full sized lot on Humbolt St., near Park Road, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—Two water-front lots, Head Street, for half value. W. K. R., P.O. Box 652.

$525 will purchase 2½ full-sized lots in the West End, one minute from the tram; all cleared and ready for building upon. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

$3,700—22½ acres, seven miles from Victoria; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard of 200 bearing trees); six-room cottage, with bath, etc.; barns and outhouses; all fenced. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$17,000—Over 500 acres, within six miles of Victoria; 100 acres under cultivation; many good buildings, orchard, streams, etc.; liberal terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK, 3½ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

METCHOSIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; $10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc.—two at $1,600, one at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ROSS BAY — Nine acres; good soil and ready for cultivation; fine site; commands view of Straits; cheap. Apply 45 Government Street.

CHEAP ACREAGE—160 acres for $225. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

700 acres, 3½ miles from the city; about one-third under cultivation; soil rich black loam; average price per acre, $50; will sell in 50-acre lots; the cheapest and one of the best farms on the Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

200 ACRES, partly under cultivation, orchard, modern ten-roomed dwelling, stable, chicken house, etc; commands one of the finest views in the province. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in harware, iron, pipe, fitting and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

WATSON & McGREGOR—Hardware, stoves, ranges and household furnishings; plumbing and gasfitting. No. 99 Johnson Street. Tel. 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

PHARMACISTS.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE — 27 Johnson Street. Prescription pharmacist, etc. J. Teague, Jr., manager.

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED — Corner Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

EXCAHNGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Some city property for 122½ acres fine land in town of Comox. Apply James Townley, Rice Mill Building, 64 Store Street.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE, 88½ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Corner Johnson and Government streets.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

J. H. WARNER & CO., 106 Yates Street. Plumbing, heating, roofing and galvanized iron skylights. 'Phone 270.

C. M. COOKSON, 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Telephone 674.

"TRY THE COLONIST"

The above illustrates the fact that, as in Victoria, so, in far away Yorkshire—if you want anything in British Columbia "try the Colonist."

$400—Many nice lots in James Bay and other good localities at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$650—Lot on Vancouver Street, near Richardson; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Almost an acre of cleared ground in the centre of the city (cheapest in the city). Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Two lots in James Bay, 10 minutes from post office, $500 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful building site, commanding fine view of the Straits (three lots), for $1,600. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two acres of ground fronting on Esquimalt Road, well located. Must be sold to close an estate; only $1,400. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY—Several nice building lots in a good locality, from $100 upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

VICTORIA WEST—Several good lots, from $200 to $600 each. Apply 40 Government ment Street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHEAP ACREAGE—Over 3,200 acres, at $1.60 per acre, on Pender Island, nine miles from Sidney Station. Steamboat runs in connection with V. & S. Railway. An abundance of good timber. Excellent hunting grounds. This is the cheapest property on the market. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

BUSINESS LOTS—A number of good lots, centrally located, cheap. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook Street; find building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CHEAP BUSINESS LOTS.

$850—Three lots at this price, well located for factory purposes, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,800—Full-sized lot on Yates Street, close to Douglas, suitable for any business. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,000—Two large lots at this price, close to Douglas Street, suitable for business or residences; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST SOOKE—178 acres, good buildings and furnished house; large frontage on harbor; 100 bearing fruit trees; partly cleared and under cultivation; 70 acres fenced, balance lightly timbered; handy to school house; owner leaving for England; price $2,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan, 250 acres; modern eleven-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc., or will subdivide to suit purchaser. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile); 200 acres, 35 under cultivation, 100 cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage; good six-roomed modern dwelling, barns, out-houses, etc.; 35 acres under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; $6,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven-room house, good barns, etc., orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

MANY OTHER FARMS in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS — For prices, etc., write A. H. Wallbridge, Sales Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits and cakes.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given; job work, etc. Tel. 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B371.

J. P. BURGESS — Carpenter work of all kinds; repairs. Telephone 195.

INDIAN CURIOS.

INDIAN BASKETS AND CURIOS—Thousands of them cheap from the Indian Trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, between Broad and Government street. Store closes at 7 o'clock every night. j8

NEWS AGENCY.

GEORGE MARSDEN—News agent, corner of Government and Yates streets. P. O. Box 528. Magazines, local and foreign papers kept.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES — General scavenger; yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 185. House, 236 Yates Street.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger. Teamster and wood dealer; building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery Street. Telephone 184.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS — Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 114½ Yates Street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established. Country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall 2nd Monday in each month. F. Allett, Master; W. Wallace, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA.. No. 2. A. F. & A. M. Third Wednesday of each month. Masonic Temple, 84 Douglas Street. A. Maxwell Muir, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP, No. 52, C. O. W. O. W.—Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W. Jackson, Clerk.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WILLIAM BLAIR—Artistic Photographer, 60 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. 'Phone 360b.

TAILORING.

VICTORIA TAILORING PARLORS — No. 88 Douglas Street. Union labor only.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE — Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke Street, near Government.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

MESSENGER SERVICE

B. C. DIST. TEL. & DELIV. CO., LTD.—74 Douglas Street; E. J. Tennant, manager. Telephone 409 for any work requiring a messenger boy

PAWNBROKERS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds, old gold and silver. A. A. Aaronson, corner Broad and Johnson streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first-class real securities. Apply to Tuppers, Peters & Griffin, Bastion Street, Victoria.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. No. 150 Government Street.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, ETC.

JOSEPH SEARS—91 and 93 Yates Street. Painter, paperhanger, etc. 'Phone 742B.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

SEATTLE.

HOTEL BUTLER — The best and most popular house in Seattle. European plan. Centrally located. Terms reasonable. Hamm & Schmitz, proprietors.

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL — Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

VANCOUVER.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms; first class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that neither the master nor agents of the steamship Victoria will be responsible for any debts contracted by any member of the crew of said ship without the master or agents' authority in writing.

(Signed) LAWRENCE CASEY,
Master.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a licensing court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on Lot 1263 Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the International Hotel, to Samuel G. Cunningham.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1902.

MARGARET LINDSAY.

Vanguard Waltham Watch Co.—Watches 21 ruby jewels, fine nickel damaskeened works, $25; Crescent Street Waltham Watch Co, watches, 21 ruby jewels, $22.50; fine nickel damaskeened works; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Co. watches, 17 jewels, $18, fine nickel damaskeened works; P. S. Bartlett, 17 ruby jewels, $12.50. All the above are first-class watches, and are guaranteed adjusted to all climates within five seconds a month. The Vanguard, Crescent Street, Appleton, Tracy & Co. are of the latest improved new model. Stoddart's Jewelry Store, 63 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co., Ltd

(Seven Per Cent Debentures.)

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th day of February next, will take place at the company's office Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Friday the 24th inst., at 11 a. m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

F. W. VINCENT,
Secretary.

Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., January 20th, 1902.

THE VICTORIA WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the first of March next, will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Saturday, the 1st of February, at 11 a. m. The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

J. H. LAWSON,
Secretary.

Wharf Street, Victoria, 16th Jan., 1902.

WIGS SWITCHES, CURLS, ETC.

Combings made up in any style. Theatrical and masquerade wigs to let. Country orders promptly attended to. Hair-dressing, shampooing, face massage. A large stock of hair and ornaments, also fringe nets, always on hand.

C. KOSCHE

55 Douglas St., near Fort.

Fancy Silk Goods

Lacquered and Porcelain Wares. Greatest reduction in prices. New goods just come in.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

John Colbert

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.

No. 4 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 552. P. O. Box 545.

TENDERS FOR PILES—TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders wanted for supplying piles for wharf at Crofton. For particulars apply to The Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability.

MacGREGOR BLOCK,
Victoria.

PROCLAMATIONS.

(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE.
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, at our City of Victoria,—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. EBERTS, Attorney-General.

Whereas We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOY KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two, you meet us in our said Legislature or Parliament of our said province, at our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of our said province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of our said province of British Columbia, at our Government House, in our City of Victoria, in our said province, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the first year of our reign.

By Command.

J. D. PRINCE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment:

14th January, 1902.

ROBERT CARTER, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, to be Collector of Revenue Tax for the Victoria Assessment District.

NOTICE.

The appointment of teachers to the following positions has been placed in the hands of the Education Office:

Metlakatla, salary $60 a month.
Campbell Creek, South, $50 a month.
Canoe Creek, $50 a month.

Applications for the above situations are invited.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Education.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits, for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of January, 1902, viz:

Area 1.—All that portion of Princess Royal Island which lies to the north of Blind Passage, extending between the Princess Royal Cannery and Laredo Sound or Channel.

Area 2.—On the stream north of Fisherman's Cove, Ursula Channel, one parcel one mile by eight miles.

Areas 3 and 4.—On Klekane Inlet, two parcels one mile by one mile and a half miles each.

Area 5.—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one mile by two miles.

Area 6.—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 7.—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 8.—Sarah Island, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 9.—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile by five miles, on south end.

Area 10.—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one mile by one mile.

Area 11.—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, one mile by one mile each.

Area 12.—On bay near Paisley Point, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 13.—On Kildalla Arm and River, one parcel, one mile by four miles.

Area 14.—A belt of land one mile in width on each side of Gardener Canal and the Kitlap (or Kitlobe) River, for a distance of 10 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 13th January, 1902.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.

Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.

Dated at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

JOHN HAGGERTY

195 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

General Contractor and Teamster

All kinds of heavy work done by truck carts and teams; also ploughing, day work or contracts, sand, gravel, black earth, stone and several good horses suitable for farm work for sale. Orders promptly executed. Telephone 702B.